

Lebanon tension mounts

Syria calls up entire military reserves

President Assad of Syria yesterday called up 100,000 reservists to counter "signs of aggression" involving United States forces.

Fears of a wider flare-up in Lebanon grew with the gathering of 29 American warships with 300 aircraft in the Mediterranean.

The Syrian mobilization prompted Israel to place its army on special alert. But the Israelis partially lifted their blockade of Awali river bridges (page 6).

In London Mrs Thatcher urged caution on Washington when she met an envoy sent by President Reagan to mend fences after the Grenada invasion.

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Western diplomats in Beirut and Lebanese Government officials were expressing deepening concern last night that a new war - perhaps involving American troops - might soon break out in Lebanon following Syria's decision yesterday to call up its entire military reserve force.

Apparently fearing that the Americans might retaliate against his country for the bombing of the US Marine base in Beirut two weeks ago, President Assad ordered 100,000 reservists to report for duty within 24 hours because of what an official called "signs of an aggression against Syria with direct American participation".

The Americans have produced no proof that Syria was behind the bombings and Syria itself has in the past used partial military call-ups as a form of political pressure on its adversaries. But the coded reservist messages broadcast for much of the day by Damascus Radio and the speed with which Syria wants to finish off Yasser Arafat's surviving guerrilla army in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli suggests that this time Syria is seriously preparing to defend itself.

As if to emphasize the gravity of the military situation in Lebanon, the American marine base in Beirut came under sustained fire last night from 60-millimetre mortars, apparently directed at them from the Shia Muslim neighbourhood that adjoins the international airport.

Several shells hit the runway and at least one Marine was wounded in the initial bombardment of 60 shells a minute.

The Lebanese authorities immediately closed the airport - turning away incoming passenger flights - as the Marines fired back into the densely-clustered slums south of their positions.

Indeed, for most of the day, the only aircraft to be seen over the Lebanese capital were American F-14 "Tomcat" fighter-interceptors, twin-tailed jets that swept at low level and with a great deal of noise over the city in a series of apparent reconnaissance missions. The aircraft had been scrambled from the carrier USS Eisenhower and for the first time were protected by fighter aircraft flying at a higher altitude in case the F-14s were attacked.

A new American task force carrying a replacement Marine unit is due to arrive off Beirut this week, bringing the number of American vessels along the coast to almost 30: the armada of Nato warships cruising off Lebanon usually grows in size during the routine changeover of American multinational force contingents, but there is no doubt that if America is contemplating any kind of military action in Lebanon, it could strike with maximum force immediately after the fresh troops arrive and before the present contingent of 1,600 Marines are relieved.

Syria's determination to settle once and for all - and quickly - the irritation of Yasser Arafat's continued presence in Lebanon was brutally demonstrated yesterday as Palestinian guerrillas still loyal to the PLO leader began a desperate retreat from part of their last camp at Baddawi southwards to Tripoli, pulling back more of their guns inside the city limits after being forced out of their front lines at Baddawi by a savage bombardment of 60 shells a minute throughout the morning.

Syria, which is throwing its full military as well as political support behind the PLO men

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Child victims: Two Lebanese brothers are taken to hospital after being wounded by an exploding shell in Tripoli. The one on the left died of his injuries.

Recovery could falter, says CBI

From Edward Townsend, Glasgow

Industrialists yesterday gave Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet one of the firmest warnings for years that without some urgent stimulus to economic growth they would be unable to maintain the country's recovery from recession.

The annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry opened in Glasgow with clear calls for a renewed government commitment to bring down interest rates and to formulate more flexible policies to ensure sustained growth.

The CBI has already urged the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, to abolish the National Insurance Surcharge in his forthcoming autumn statement. In its proposals for next spring's budget it is expected to call for a £1,000m to £2,000m refinance of the economy.

Despite fears that the decision from the conference agenda of resolutions critical of the Government would take the steam out of the debates, many delegates expressed concern at the alleged failure of Mrs Thatcher's ministers to act to reduce business costs further and to combat the import threat.

Almost to a man, the CBI members rallied around their director-general, Sir Terence Beckett, who made one of his most robust speeches for some time. He warned of the consequences of not speeding up the growth of the economy, and questioned ministers' preoccupation with the public sector borrowing requirement. But he offered industry's support for the Government's overall strategy.

The economy was improving, he said, "but we are not exactly ecstatic"; 85 per cent of companies were still short of orders.

With inflation coming down, industrialists were surprised interest rates had not also been reduced. Rates should be "decoupled" from those in the United States.

The discussion on the UK economy attracted more than usual interest at the conference after the decision of CBI leaders to omit what they considered an extreme resolution from the West Wales committee which said it was "appalled" at government inaction.

Mr Michael Hearn, a member of the committee said: "I and my colleagues are not extremists. We are ordinary businessmen and we wanted to put a strong message to the government. While the politicians debate, much of British industry is bleeding to death."

The chosen resolution, calling for more flexible government policies, was carried overwhelmingly, despite criticism from Sir Peter Shepherd, of the Shepherd Building Group, who saw it as "wet".

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Conference reports, page 24

M15 man faces new charge

The M15 officer on secrets charges, Michael Bettaney, has been further charged with passing on an assessment by the intelligence services of a KGB network operating in Britain.

TUC seeks £3bn aid for poor

Trade union leaders will be asked to approve an economic policy which requires extra government spending of almost £3bn on the poorest sections of society.

China quake

An earthquake in eastern China killed 30 people, according to first reports. Hundreds of houses were destroyed or damaged and rescue operations were under way.

Turkey braced

Turkey awaits the reaction of the military regime to the Motherland Party which won a decisive victory at the general election. The regime had backed another party.

Ulster escape

Samuel Crowe, aged 27, a "loyalist" serving a life sentence for murder, escaped from a hospital in Northern Ireland last night after armed men burst into the ward and held a prison officer and a policeman at bay.

Cruise on trial

Women from the Greenham Common peace camp hope to prove in a New York court that cruise missiles are illegal under the Hague and Geneva conventions.

US stake

Chicorp, an American bank, is buying the maximum permitted stake of 29.9 per cent in the London stockbroker Vickers de Costa for £20m.

Chapple attack

Mr Frank Chapple, in his last speech as leader of the electricians' union conference, fiercely attacked left-wing infiltration of the Labour Party and unions.

Son arrested

Mr Philemon Muzorewa, son of the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister, has been arrested. His father is still believed to be on hunger strike in jail.

Bogus doctor

Dominic Simon, a bogus doctor who worked at 10 London hospitals, promised a judge he would have psychiatric treatment to try to cure his obsession.

Lloyd's match

John Lloyd, one of only two British players taking part in the Benson and Hedges tennis tournament, plays John McEnroe in today's first round.

Leader page 15
Letters: On armed intervention, from Lord Campbell of Allwade, QC, and others; Nilsen case, from Professor Nigel Walker, and others
Leading articles: CBI; Turkey; Cuba
Features, pages 10, 12, 14 Can a court stop crime? How Marx adopted Martin Luther, A green and peasant land; Spectrum; Television 2001, Part 1; fashion: Mourning to night
Computer Horizons: The launching of The Peanut; The British exiles of Silicon Valley; a professor adrift in barrow-land - and another chance for the under-18s to win a computer for their school.
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Andropov misses Red Square parade

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Andropov's absence from the annual parade on Red Square yesterday has intensified speculation about his ability to run the Soviet Union, although his portrait dominated proceedings and his name was constantly invoked.

Mr Andropov's absence from the traditional Kremlin celebrations marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution last Saturday sparked off a wave of rumours about his health. He has not been seen in public for nearly three months. He suffers from a kidney complaint as well as heart ailments. Soviet officials insist that he has a cold.

No Soviet leader had previously missed the November 7 parade. It is an occasion for reaffirming national unity, military power and faith in the communist future. Giant portraits of Mr Andropov were carried on floats, accompanied by quotations from his speeches and blow-ups of his October 27 interview in *Pravda* on arms control.

As was the Kremlin on Saturday, the Politburo yesterday was led by Mr Konstantin Chernenko, aged 71, who unsuccessfully challenged Mr Andropov for the leadership last year after Mr Brezhnev's death. Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr Grigory Romanov and Mr Gennadiy Yavlitskiy, the leading contenders for the succession, stood further along, the small and dapper Mr Romanov exchanging jokes companionably with the bulkier Mr Aliyev.

The two men are manoeuvring to build up rival power bases within the party, although Mr Aliyev arouses antagonism because he comes from Azerbaijan, where he made his career with the KGB, and Mr Romanov is handicapped by the fact that his power base is in Leningrad, where he was party leader until June this year.

Marshall Ustinov, the Defence Minister, attacked the United States in a speech from the Mausoleum, accusing Washington of launching an unprecedented arms race and organizing "provocations" - a reference to the crisis over the shooting down of the Korean airliner. He repeated earlier warnings that Moscow would station missiles in Eastern Europe in retaliation for Nato deployments in the West next month.

Marshall Ustinov also declared that Russia wished to live in peace with all countries and did not trust its social system on anyone. Diplomats have noted a dovish element in recent Soviet speeches, including Mr Romanov's remarks in the Kremlin on Saturday. Placards yesterday emphasized Mr Andropov's commitment to détente, and at a Kremlin

Continued on back page, col 4

Anglo-Irish summit

Thatcher is content just to listen

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Ministers of Britain and the Irish Republic and their senior colleagues celebrated yesterday the full restoration of good working relations between their two governments, after the coolness produced by the Falklands crisis, with five hours of talks at Chequers.

Dr Garret FitzGerald, who had an hour's tête-à-tête with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, spent some time dilating on his hopes that a new way forward in Northern Ireland may be found in the discussions of the New Ireland Forum of nationalist parties. But neither side gave the least indication as to whether Mrs Thatcher allowed herself to share his hopes.

"It was an exposition by me rather than an active discussion between us," Dr FitzGerald told journalists afterwards. "He would not say if Mrs Thatcher agreed with his views, or was sympathetic, but said simply that he thought she was 'very interested'."

British sources equally reticent said that Dr FitzGerald had spent much of his time explaining his concern that the political stalemate in the North was increasing the alienation of the minority community, but that Mrs Thatcher's main contribution had been to listen.

Dr FitzGerald's chief objective yesterday was modest: that dialogue between the two sides at the highest level should be re-established.

He said after the talks that relations were back on as good a footing, if not better, than they were two years ago when the two Prime Ministers had their last formal meeting in London.

His further hope was that Mrs Thatcher might give some



hopes may provide a basis for reconciliation. Dr FitzGerald's manner yesterday indicated that by then he will look for a response from Mrs Thatcher.

The problem could be solved only if both Dublin and London gave it high priority, he said, as they had in 1973 when they "came close to finding a way through the morass" with the creation of the power-sharing executive. He hoped that both governments would in the next year or so give it "a similarly high priority".

Current account may pay interest

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Clearing bank customers will be offered within a year current accounts which pay interest, according to Mr Geoffrey Taylor, group chief executive of Midland Bank.

The other big banks are known to be examining similar moves.

In the past, bankers have often argued that most customers did not want interest paid on current accounts because it would have to be declared for tax purposes.

However, speaking at the International Retail Banking Conference, organized by Retail Banker International, Mr Taylor said yesterday that there was no doubt certain customers wanted it.

Competition from building societies and other financial institutions to attract consumer savings is also forcing the big banks to rethink.

None is considering doing away with its traditional current accounts, but a number of different accounts have already been introduced. These pay interest while still providing some of the usual current account facilities.

Co-op Bank provides a current account which pays market-related interest rates on large sums.

National Westminster recently introduced a type of interest-bearing current account aimed at the lower end of the market and those without bank accounts, although the use of cheques with the Nat-West is discouraged.

Solicitors warn PO union

By David Felton

British Telecom engineers were warned last night that defiance of a High Court injunction halting industrial action against Mercury, the private company, could lead to their union officials being fined, facing imprisonment and their union funds being sequestered.

Each of the 800 delegates at the Post Office Engineering Union conference in Blackpool were handed a copy of legal advice from the union's solicitors setting out possible penalties if the union were to ignore an injunction.

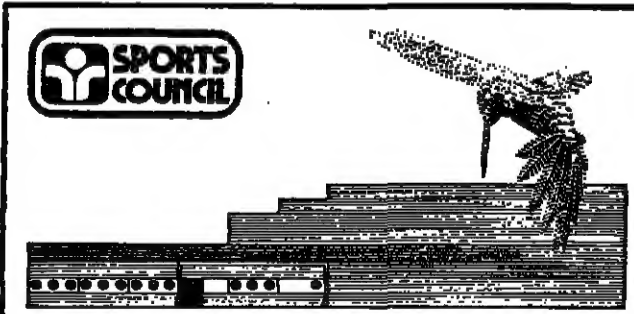
A decision in the Mercury case is expected from the Court of Appeal tomorrow.

The indications last night were that the union will abide by the injunction if the court awards it to Mercury tomorrow.

The union campaign against privatization was again criticized by Sir George Jefferson, the British Telecom chairman, when he addressed the Confederation of British Industry in Glasgow.

Sir George said that the campaign was threatening British Telecom's ability to compete in the fast expanding world telecommunications business.

But Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union replied: "We do not need any lessons or lectures in accepting new technology. We have a record that is second to none and privatization will contribute nothing to that."



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TUC asked to approve £3bn package to benefit the poor

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders will tomorrow be asked to approve an economic policy which requires extra government spending of almost £3bn on the poorest sections of society.

The TUC economic committee has before it a draft plan aimed at persuading the Cabinet to take more notice of organized labour by the simple device of asking less in the hope of getting more.

The trade union submission for the Chancellor's 1984 Budget reads more like a plea from a pressure group for the underprivileged than an alternative political prospectus for government, as has been the case in recent years.

The confidential draft submission concedes that there is little prospect of changing the cabinet's economic policy, except at the margins, but that it is still regarded as a worthwhile exercise.

Rather than pressing upon ministers a huge range of economic viewpoints, the TUC has decided to concentrate on four areas of deprivation: the unemployed, families, pensioners and the low paid.

Unemployed: The TUC is urging that the Government should extend long-term sup-

plementary benefit rates to the long-term unemployed "as a first step towards an adequate unemployment benefit system".

For families this would mean an £11 a week increase and for single people a £7 per week increase, costing £200m between November next year and April, 1985.

Families: The TUC argues that the Government should not tax child benefit payments and should increase them by £3 a week to £9.50. The increase for special payments to one-parent families should be by £2 a week to £6.05. This measure would cost an estimated £600m in 1984-85.

The unions also want the right to educational maintenance grants to be extended to all young people who stay at school after the age of 16, but on a means-tested basis to discriminate in favour of the less well off. The allowance should be up to £16.50 a week, costing an estimated £210m a year.

Pensioners: The TUC document calls for urgent action to increase pensions for single people by £8.40 a week to £42.45, and for married couples by £13.75 to £68.25 a week. The extra expenditure involved is

£750m between November next year and April, 1985, in addition to present inflation-proofing.

Low paid: The TUC argues that the Government's "determined attack" on those on small incomes should be reversed. "The Government should assist the position of the low paid by dropping its efforts to force down wages through changes to the tax system", the document says.

Accordingly the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is urged in his next Budget to increase income tax thresholds and allowances by 6 per cent over and above the index-linked increases already allowed for. This would cost approximately £1.2bn in the 1984-85 financial year.

The overall £2.75bn package will form the basis of the TUC's approach to the Cabinet early next year, but it may also provoke some internal disagreement within the Labour movement over priorities.

The entire thrust of the TUC's redesigned approach to ministers is weighted entirely in favour of people for whom collective bargaining either does not exist or is at best not effective.

Liberals may cut HQ staff

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The staff at the Liberal Party's London headquarters may be cut by up to a third as part of an attempt to switch more of the party's switched financial resources to the regions.

The party's finance and administration board, which met last night, had before it a report from the new secretary-general, Mr John Spiller, suggesting ways of implementing the decision of the annual assembly in Harrogate that the party should become a more campaigning organization.

He is understood to have recommended tough action to redress the imbalance in expenditure between national headquarters and the party's regional and constituency organizations; at present about 88 per cent of the party's budget is spent nationally.

If Mr Spiller's proposals are approved, 10 or 11 of the 30 or so jobs in London could go, with three or four staff being offered posts in the regions. Staff wages account for some £240,000 of the budget of nearly £400,000.

The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance will claim today what it regards as its rightful allocation of party political broadcasts for next year.

At a meeting of the Committee on Party Political Broadcasting the Alliance will argue, on the basis of votes cast at the general election, that the 1984 series should be: Conservatives 7; Labour 4; Alliance 4.

Clash over Audit Commission pay

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Comptroller and Auditor General, Mr Gordon Downey, last night contradicted the chairman of the Audit Commission for England and Wales, who had earlier denied that commission staff were going to be paid far more than equivalent grades in the Civil Service.

The Times last week disclosed that the Audit Commission, which replaces the old District Audit Service, was planning to pay a salary range of between £60,000 for its controller, and £15,700 for assistant district auditors.

Mr John Read, chairman of the Commission, said in a letter to *The Times* yesterday, that the report made an attractive headline. "It is, however, wrong."

He said that any comparison with the Civil Service would have to take into account a variety of factors and he pointed out: "The Audit Commission will be paying its employees no more and no less than is required for it to be able to attract and retain people of the calibre required to audit over £30b of public expenditure."

But in evidence to the Commons Select Committee of Public Accounts, Mr Downey last night indicated that his recruitment problems had been exacerbated by the Audit Commission's new salary scales.

He told Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Rutland and Melton: "It does make life more difficult, yes."

In a written memorandum

the comptroller said: "The Exchequer and Audit Department has in recent years encountered growing problems in recruiting and retaining staff."

His department, which is responsible for auditing central government expenditure of up to £100bn and revenue worth an estimated £80bn, has been able to recruit only 17 qualified accountants between 1980 and 1982.

This year, his department has failed to reach its target recruitment for trainee graduates and just over 40 per cent of graduates who had been offered places have subsequently refused those offers "despite the employment situation."

A commission district auditor is to receive £31,000 compared with the equivalent £23,500 for an official on Exchequer and Audit and the disparities are maintained throughout the entire pay range.

Mr Gordon Downey: "More difficult."

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, indicated in a Commons written reply last night that he was expecting a second opinion on the substructure of the Severn Bridge to confirm the need for strengthening it.

He told Mr Roy Hughes, Labour MP for Newport East, that a check carried out by Husband and Company on Flint and Neil's appraisal of the substructure was expected soon. He added: "I understand that the two independent firms are in close agreement."

Court plea by 'other Thatcher'

The would-be politician who changed his name to Margaret Thatcher and attempted to stand against the Prime Minister in her Finchley constituency at the general election, will in the High Court today challenge a legal bill of £5,500 being claimed by the election returning officer.

Mr Colin Hanoman, aged 26, went to the High Court and the Court of Appeal in June after Mr Michael Bennett, Chief executive of Barnett Council and returning officer for the north London constituency, refused to allow him to stand as a candidate under his changed name.

He not only failed to persuade judges that he, as Margaret Thatcher, should be allowed to stand against the real Margaret Thatcher, but had costs awarded against him.

Severn Bridge report 'soon'

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Suspects' rights to be improved

The Government is to strengthen the rights of suspects held in police custody by attempting to ensure that more solicitors are available round-the-clock to give legal advice.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, announced during the Second Reading debate in the Commons yesterday on the reintroduced Police and Criminal Evidence Bill that, in consultation with the Law Society, the Government was strengthening the duty solicitor schemes. The Bill gives suspects the statutory right to consult solicitors privately.

Parliamentary Report, Page 4

St Ivel is fined

St Ivel, which accidentally polluted the Coln in Devon with ammonia gas, killing about 4,500 trout, was fined £200 on each of two charges by Culmington magistrates yesterday and ordered to pay £150 costs.

Late switch

North Ronaldsay, a crofting community in Orkney, was linked to the national grid yesterday at a cost of nearly £1m. The island has 100 inhabitants.

IRA feuding blamed for upsurge of violence

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The RUC's Chief Constable yesterday blamed the recent increase in violence in the province on an internal power struggle in the Provisional IRA and its political wing.

Releases from custody of people held on the word of "supergrasses" who had then retracted their evidence were also blamed by Sir John Hermon. He said some of them had been orchestrating and taking part in terrorism.

Sir John spoke of the danger of further attacks by the IRA and the Irish National Liberation Army who were desperate to strike back in an attempt to restore morale.

In an unusually strong statement after the deaths of three RUC officers at the end of last week and the injuring of 47 people, Sir John said that the danger remained high. An attempt had been made at a "murderous imposition of an undemocratic terrorist solution" to Ulster's problems.

Appealing to Roman Catholic and Protestants to become

Peace women try to sue Reagan

By Pat Healy

The campaign to prevent cruise missiles being deployed in Britain will enter a new phase tomorrow when 13 women associated with the peace camp at Greenham Common, Berkshire, file a case in a New York federal court against President Reagan and the United States Government.

The court will decide tomorrow whether there is a case to answer. Until that decision is made the US Government will not file a defence.

Two US Congressmen are joining in the legal action, which is being supported by peace movements in at least six other West European countries. The case seeks to establish that cruise missiles are illegal under international law because they contravene agreements on the conduct of war.

The case argues that cruise missiles, or any other nuclear weapons, breach the Hague and Geneva conventions - which state that non-combatants and neutral countries must be protected in the event of war.

Similar arguments are being used in campaigns in Britain this week to persuade American and British soldiers that they may face charges of war crimes if they cooperate with the cruise missile programme.

Patricia Coxon, aged 41, a social worker from Gillingham, Kent, and Wendy, accused of causing criminal damage to the perimeter fence at Greenham Common on Saturday was remanded on bail until January.

NCCL aims to broaden its image

By Richard Dawkins

Mr Larry Gostin (right), the new general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said yesterday that he would aim at broadening the image of the organization and "gain a wide and substantial following from all parties, classes and races."

He said it was "a great tragedy" that the council had been seen as associated with one particular group. The two previous general secretaries, Ms Patricia Hewitt and Mr. Harriet Harman, left to work for the Labour Party. Ms Harman is a Labour MP.

He said the organization had an unfair image as being anti-police or unduly sympathetic to the criminal. "Defence of the rights of those accused of crime or terrorism should never be construed as support for these activities."

But Mr Gostin said the tenor of the times was becoming increasingly anti-libertarian and cited the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, Immigration legislation and the Prevention of Terrorism Act as examples.

Peace women try to sue Reagan

6 by magistrates at Newbury yesterday (the Press Association reports).

She was also accused of going equipped to cause criminal damage with a pair of bolt cutters and a tin of paint.

In a separate hearing Miss Coxon was accused with 14 other women of causing damage to the fence in July. But the charge against her and against one of the other defendants was withdrawn when the prosecution offered no evidence. The remaining 13 were committed for trial to Reading Crown Court.

Three Greenham Common women were yesterday given leave by the High Court to appeal against their imprisonment for contempt of court, but their applications for bail were refused.

Mr Justice Hodgson gave Jodie du Pont, Lizzie Spring and Stella Cairns leave to challenge their detention by Newbury magistrates under the Contempt of Court Act.

The three were jailed last Wednesday after a sit-down protest during a hearing at Newbury involving three other peace campaigners.

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Royal gift

The Queen Mother has given a watercolour from her art collection to be auctioned in aid of the Church of England Children's society. The date of the auction has yet to be fixed.

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Computer projects backed

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The Government has announced the first four computer projects being considered for large-scale support under the £350m Alvey Programme for Advanced Information Technology.

The projects, headed by GEC Electrical Projects, Marconi (also part of the GEC group), ICL and Racal, are: a computer to guide the public through the social security maze and other complex legislative fields; an industrial automation system that will start out with a design concept and manufacture a finished product without human intervention; mobile information terminals that could bring new services to drivers and other people on the move; and robots to inspect and repair offshore oil and gas installations.

"Definition studies" of the four projects, and six others to be announced later this month, will be carried out over the next few months. Then the Alvey directorate in the Department of Trade and Industry will select five or six of the ten proposals to share about £40m funding over five years, as large-scale projects to demonstrate the key computer technologies of the 1990s.

A large industrial company will coordinate each project, in cooperation with other commercial and academic research groups.

Mr Chapple, who leaves the Electrical, Electronic, Plumbing and Heating Union at the end of the year after 20 years in union leadership, said that the recent constitutional changes in the Labour Party had allowed infiltration by "organized revolutionary groups."

"The whole experience of the deeply troubled Labour Party in the last few years exhibits this truth, that in order to change the policies the left will first attack the organization's structure. In order to do deep damage to Labour's representative image the left had first to debase the system of electing Labour's leaders," he said.

Anger in private health groups over blood charges

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The National Health Service is to charge private hospitals and private patients in NHS pay beds a handling charge for the supply of blood, which is expected to bring in over £1m a year.

The announcement by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, was welcomed by the health service unions but greeted with some outrage by the private sector.

Mr Michael Smith, director of BUPA Hospitals Ltd, said that ministers were fudging the issue by claiming that the blood

itself would still be provided free.

Mr Fowler said that the money raised would be used to help to make the National Health Service self-sufficient in blood and blood products.

Neither a date nor a scale has been set for the new charges, but the Department of Health said they might range from about £20 a unit (about three quarters of a pint) for common blood groups to £80 a unit for rare blood groups or costly blood products.

Ripper attacker convicted

James Costello, a Scotsman, aged 35, was found guilty yesterday by an Isle of Wight jury of wounding Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, in Parkhurst Prison, with intent to cause him grievous bodily harm.

When the jury returned to the Crown Court after four hours' retirement, Costello, believing he had been cleared, shouted to the judge: "I have fought you all and fought fair and I have won."

But when the chairman said the jury had reached a ten to two majority verdict finding him guilty he stormed out of the court, kicking the dock rail and barging - the prison officer guards. He continued shouting abuse from the cells.

Judge Lewis McCreery, QC, said that in view of Costello's present state he would postpone sentence until today.

Costello had denied wounding Sutcliffe, aged 37, in an incident on a landing



The Gordian Knot

Valedictory broadside fired by Chapple

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Blackpool

Mr Frank Chapple, the leader of the electricians' union, used his valedictory speech yesterday to the union conference to launch a typically forthright attack on left-wing infiltration of the Labour Party and the trade union movement.

Saying that he had a positive duty to speak out about the dangers that communists and the change groups of the left posed to the labour movement, he urged vigilance because "the role of committees, secret meetings, and mythical block votes is in the ascendancy."

Mr Chapple, who leaves the Electrical, Electronic, Plumbing and Heating Union at the end of the year after 20 years in union leadership, said that the recent constitutional changes in the Labour Party had allowed infiltration by "organized revolutionary groups."

"The whole experience of the deeply troubled Labour Party in the last few years exhibits this truth, that in order to change the policies the left will first attack the organization's structure. In order to do deep damage to Labour's representative image the left had first to debase the system of electing Labour's leaders," he said.

He was also dismissive of the left's assertion that the Labour movement should challenge the Government's right to implement policies contained in the Tory election manifesto.

"I believe we should reject exhortations to defeat the Government by industrial action, not merely because it is morally indefensible but also because it puts the freedom of the trade union movement itself at risk," Mr Chapple said.

Turning to his experiences of two decades of opposition to the left after the ballot - rigging scandals in the electricians' union, he said: "I cannot pretend that the past 22 years have been a bundle of fun. I have been physically attacked, abused, and labelled times without number."

Mr Chapple: Final warning to the movement.

Mr Chapple: Final warning to the movement.

Mr Chapple: Final warning to the movement.

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IRA feuding blamed for upsurge of violence

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The RUC's Chief Constable yesterday blamed the recent increase in violence in the province on an internal power struggle in the Provisional IRA and its political wing.

Releases from custody of people held on the word of "supergrasses" who had then retracted their evidence were also blamed by Sir John Hermon. He said some of them had been orchestrating and taking part in terrorism.

Sir John spoke of the danger of further attacks by the IRA and the Irish National Liberation Army who were desperate to strike back in an attempt to restore morale.

In an unusually strong statement after the deaths of three RUC officers at the end of last week and the injuring of 47 people, Sir John said that the danger remained high. An attempt had been made at a "murderous imposition of an undemocratic terrorist solution" to Ulster's problems.

Appealing to Roman Catholic and Protestants to become

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MI5 officer accused of betraying British information about KGB

By John Withrow

Michael Bettaney, an MI5 officer who was accused last September of espionage, was further charged yesterday with passing on a British intelligence assessment of a KGB network operating in Britain.

Mr Bettaney, aged 33, who faced a total of six new charges, is also accused of disclosing details about the expulsion of three Soviet diplomats from Britain earlier this year and of collecting information "calculated to be useful to an enemy".

The additional charges were made after Mr Bettaney had appeared at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, London, on one charge under section 7 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, which alleged that on several dates between January and September this year, he had "communicated information calculated to be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the state" to a person for whom he was acting as a spy.

The new charges, put to him while he was in the cells with his solicitor, Mr Miles Laddie, and Det Supt John Westcott, of the Special Branch, accused him of collecting information calculated to be useful to an enemy

between last December 31 and September 17.

He was also accused of communicating "on or about June 12, 1983, to another person information which was calculated to be, which might be, or which was intended to be, useful to an enemy, namely an official assessment of Russian intelligence services operating in the United Kingdom".

Another charge, similarly worded, said that on or about April 3 he had communicated information concerning the expulsion of three Soviet citizens from Britain. He now faces two further charges of carrying out acts preparatory to communicating the "precise arrangements for the communication of classified information" on or about April 3 and June 12.

Mr Bettaney, of Victoria Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, was also accused of preparing to "press for a response to his proposals of April 3 and June 12".

Three of the charges were brought under section 1 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, and four under section 7 of the 1920 Act.

Mr Bettaney, who worked for British intelligence for seven years, wore a blue pin-striped suit at court yesterday and was remanded in custody for a week by the magistrate, Mr Kenneth Harrington.

Mr Laddie told the court that his client was happy to be dealt with in his absence for formal weekly remand until his next personal appearance on December 5, when committal proceedings are likely.

Mr Bettaney was first charged on September 19 when Det Supt Westcott, head of the European section of the Special Branch and the man responsible for his arrest, said that more serious charges would follow.

MI5 is responsible for intelligence and security within Britain, but its officers are not empowered to make arrests.

Mr Bettaney, an English graduate from Pembroke College, Oxford, has lived a quiet life on the outskirts of south London after working in Northern Ireland.

His tutor at Oxford said that he was a "reliable, diligent, hard-working student", who had earned a respectable upper second class degree in 1972.



Mr Bettaney: Facing six further official secrets charges.

Two-party battle for London theatre

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

The Government is likely to face an embarrassing alliance of Tory and Labour members of the GLC over the question of the abolition of the council and its role as a patron of the arts.

The move would probably close about twenty-five London theatres and arts centres, according to estimates circulating among both sides at Conaty Hall.

The Greenwich Theatre, the Half Moon, Battersea Arts Centre, and the Almeida are among the well known names under threat, in addition to Sadler's Wells and the Riverside Studios.

The funding crisis that the abolition of the GLC would cause brought criticism of the Government yesterday from Mr George Trevellick, the Conservative arts spokesman on the council, who is expected to launch a campaign against the move with Mr Tony Banks, the Labour arts chairman, next week.

Mr Trevellick said: "I am not far from Tony Banks on this and I am fairly optimistic that we will have a bipartisan approach."

The main London theatres and arts centres largely dependent on GLC grants, with the present guarantees or grants in parentheses, are:

Action Space - Drill Hall (£34,000)
Almeida Theatre (£90,000)
Cast New Variety (£62,000)
Greenwich Theatre (£24,500)
Half Moon Theatre (£48,000)
Polka Children's Theatre (£36,750)
St George's Theatre (£55,000)
Tricycle Theatre (£42,000)
Battersea Arts Centre (£52,500)
Cane Palace (£39,000)
Combination Arts Centre (£116,500)
Riverside Studios (£400,000)
Sadler's Wells (£130,000 in revenue grant and £304,000 in capital grant for 1982-83)
Theatre Royal, E15 (£57,000 in revenue grant and £169,673 in capital grant for 1982-83).

'Sweatshop' fires

Safety checks hit by staffing cuts

By David Cross, Thomson Preece and Arthur Osman

Cutbacks in the Health and Safety Executive, the Government's safety watchdog, are making it increasingly difficult for factory inspectors to check up on the activities of small back-street "sweatshops".

The problem has come to light after two recent incidents at unregistered factories in the London area. Six members of one family died in an explosion and fire at a house containing a shoe factory in Gravesend, Kent, at the weekend and five women were killed in a clothing factory fire in the Mile End Road, east London, 10 days ago.

In spite of a commitment by the last Labour Government to expand the staff of the Health and Safety Executive to a total of 4,400, including 1,000 factory inspectors, the work force peaked at a maximum level of 4,250 in 1969.

Under the present Government, the size of the department has fallen successively each year so its present level of about 3,600 including only 557 "front-line" inspectors. It is a trend which has given rise to deep concern among trade union officials and the dwindling band of inspectors trying to identify priority targets.

A spokeswoman for the inspectorate would not comment yesterday on the attitudes of staff to the reductions. She said: "We have to deploy our resources according to priorities, and clearly a fireworks factory demands more attention than does a small clothing firm."

"It is anyone's guess how many unregistered firms of that kind there are. We have to rely on hearsay or an inspector finding such premises almost by accident, or indeed a tragedy, to learn about them."

But Mr Neil Kearney, of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, said: "Factory inspectors are regarded as an endangered species in this business. There simply aren't enough of them and we have been telling successive governments that for 40 years."

His union, which has 75,000 members, wrote to Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment, after the East End fire. It called for the creation of a specialist team of inspectors to concentrate on clothing manufacturers in that part of London "with a view to rooting out the worst health and safety hazards".

Mr Kearney said: "Officially, there are some 29,000 women workers in London's rag trade, but we believe there are up to 20,000 others in unregistered or unregulated factories there."

When the number of inspectors is compared with the number of premises, a clothing firm in the East End can expect to be visited about once every 11 years.

In the West Midlands, which has about 16,000 registered business premises, the Health and Safety Executive estimates that there are at least 2,000 which are not registered, often sited in bedrooms, kitchens and basements of old residential property.

Mr Geoffrey Lyndon, the West Midlands director of the executive, said that two years ago he tried to measure the size of the problem in two postal districts of Aston, Birmingham. "We turned up 120 factories which were unknown to us. There were about 18 trades involved and we ought to have known about them."

Mr Lyndon said that in the past six years there had been no fires in registered or unregistered clothing factories in his area leading to injury, but in the past two years there had been four fires in back-street clothing factories.

Cunard to treble use of Concorde charter

By Derek Harris, Palma, Majorca

Cunard, the shipping and cruise company that is part of The Trafalgar Group, is planning nearly to treble its charter use of Concorde to give more QEE passengers on transatlantic runs the chance of flying one way on the supersonic aircraft.

The deal, worth \$5.5m, is the biggest Concorde chartering contract achieved by British Airways. It will add greatly to the operating profit of British Airways' six Concorde, which are expected this year to produce a surplus after operating costs of about £10m.

Cunard is already the biggest single charterer of Concorde with the aircraft now doing 27 round trips for the shipping company, plus some single flights, at a cost of £1.8m. Between next April and November the number of round trips will rise to 66.

It is possible to travel to New York or London on Concorde with the other leg on the QEE. With three days at New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel included in the price, the trip can cost from just less than £1,000 to under £1,300, depending on the time of year.

Kuoni Travel also announced in Majorca yesterday at the start of the thirty-third annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents that its 1984 brochure were soon to be launched.

and Orlando, in the United States.

Kuoni has taken four charters of Concorde so far in the first substantial use of the aircraft in a long-haul holiday programme. Holidaymakers can go by Concorde for an extra payment of between £500 and £600.

Charter demand for Concorde has been rising all this year, and accounts for much of the steep increase expected in the operating surplus on the Concorde operations.

● B Airlines' part of the Rank organization, is investing £2m in the next 12 months to refurbish its remaining six main holiday centres. Improvements will include landscaped swimming pools and updated discotheques.

● Olympic Holidays, the London-based tour operator into Greece, strongly denied yesterday that it was in financial difficulties although it said it is seeking new capital.

Mr Eric Sutherland, vice-chairman of Olympic Holidays (which has no connexion with Olympic Airways), said more capital was being sought to restructure the company for expansion. "There comes a time when many companies when they wish to reinforce their capital base. It is a perfectly normal situation," Olympic later pointed out that its 1984 brochures were soon to be launched.

Setback for remarriage of divorcees

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The proposed procedures for remarrying divorced people in the Church of England may be rejected as unsatisfactory by the General Synod on Thursday because of increasing evidence that clergymen do not like them.

It is on them that the main burden of applying the procedures would rest. They would have to conduct extended interviews with a couple seeking

such a marriage, including asking questions about intimate aspects of their private lives.

The House of Clergy of Derby Diocese rejected the draft proposals by a large majority last week, and it is suggested in the church that that reaction was not untypical of the rest of the church.

Before the publication of the

proposals, including the draft questionnaire for the clergy, the Salisbury diocesan synod condemned the scheme as unworkable.

This drew a rebuke from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who said that it was wrong to reject proposals without looking at them. His remarks were taken as a sign that the procedures were in difficulties.

Rider wins damages of £250,000

Mrs Annabel Lawrence was yesterday awarded damages totalling £250,000 at Norwich High Court after breaking her neck when she was thrown by a horse.

Mr Lawrence, aged 23, of Devonshire Street, Norwich, is confined to a wheelchair and paralysed from the chest down.

She suffered the injury two years ago when the mare she was riding, bolted, jumping a 3 foot arena fence before flinging her against a tree.

The damages were awarded in the ratio of 75 per cent against the owner of the horse, Miss Julia Hunter, aged 21, a hospital secretary, of Skeynolds, Norfolk, and 25 per cent against the owner of the Tall Pines riding school at North Walsham, Miss Patricia Culling, where the accident happened. Both denied liability.

Hutchinson remanded

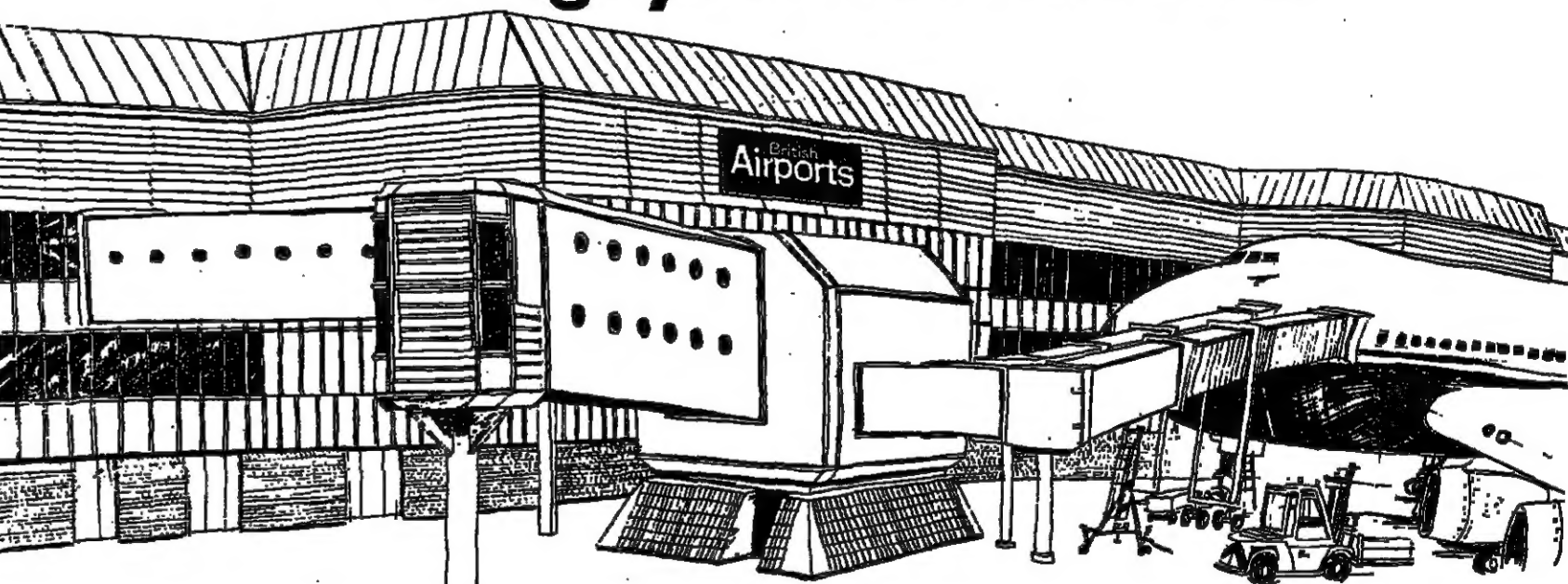
Arthur Hutchinson, aged 42, of no fixed address, was yesterday remanded in custody until Friday at Sheffield Magistrates' Court. He was charged with the murders of Mr Basil Laitner, aged 59, a solicitor, his wife Avril, aged 55, and their son Richard, aged 28, in Sheffield, South Yorkshire, on or about October 24.

Mr John Peters, for the defence, asked for reporting restrictions not to be lifted.

Panda support

The Government is supporting the Chinese government's proposal for a ban on commercial trade in the giant panda and its skins. Only about 1,000 pandas remain in the wild.

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Conversion from centigrade is made easy

By Kenneth Gosling

An aircraft instrument mechanic from Wrexham has devised a new way of converting centigrade temperatures into Fahrenheit.

Mr John Burrell, aged 55, has named the system after himself by calling it Burrell's law.

He doubles the centigrade figure, subtracts a tenth and adds 32. An example: take 10C, double it, take away a tenth (2), leaving 18, and then add 32, giving the correct answer of 50F.

The London Weather Centre admitted yesterday it was impressed. "It is certainly a novel way of looking at it", a forecaster said.

Airport traffic shows year's biggest increase

By Our Transport Editor

Traffic through Britain's airports in September was 1.8 per cent up on a year ago - the biggest monthly rise this year.

That is more than three times the rate of increase for the past year and provides further evidence that air traffic is steadily pulling out of recession, the British Airports Authority said yesterday.

September growth of 7.8 per cent compared with 4 per cent in August and 2.4 per cent for the 12 months to the end of September, the authority disclosed, with especially strong growth in flights to both the US and Europe.

Ferry liferaft unusable, inquiry told

People trying to escape the Townsend Thoresen ferry, European Gateway, as it sank off Harwich last year with the loss of six lives were unable to use one of the liferafts, a public inquiry into the tragedy was told in London yesterday.

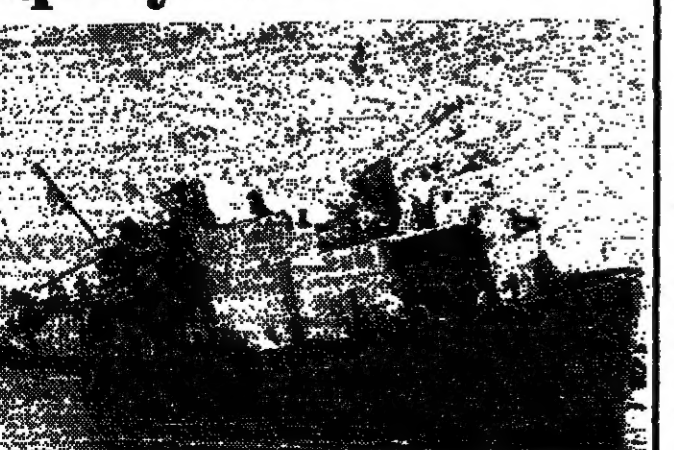
Mr John Reeder, counsel for the Department of Transport, told the inquiry that within 10 minutes of being in collision with the Sealink ferry, Speedlink Vanguard, the European Gateway was lying with its starboard side on the seabed.

He added: "Men were hampered in getting into the liferaft by reason of the ladder falling short as the European Gateway heeled over to starboard."

"This caused the liferaft to be upturned because a painter (rope) was attached, and in the darkness people could not locate the knife to cut it."

That resulted in men being "spilled into the water" and explained how at least two of the men died, Mr Reeder said.

"Water was seen pouring across the auxiliary engine room and then through the watertight door into the main engine room, appearing as a wall of water about three feet in height."



The European Gateway after the collision.

The six dead included four crew and two passengers. The collision was on the night of December 19, 1982.

Mr Reeder said the inquiry ordered by the Department of Transport and headed by Mr Nicholas Phillips, QC, needed to establish the facts of the tragedy, the potential lesson and who, if anyone, was to blame.

The hearing continues today.

● Wijnmuller Salvage is claiming payment from Townsend

Thoresen for salvaging the Gateway, an operation that cost about £1m, but Townsend Thoresen has refused to pay on the grounds that the vessel was too badly damaged to be repaired (a Staff Reporter writes).

The Gateway has since been sold to Clorinda Navigation, of Nicosia, for an undisclosed sum. Townsend Thoresen say it was sold as scrap, and are claiming from Lloyd's for a total loss. The ship was valued at £13.6m.

PARLIAMENT November 7 1983

Brittan says police Bill strikes the right balance

LAW AND ORDER

The police must have the powers required to investigate crime but no more than the powers they really need, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said in the Commons when moving the second reading of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill.

The Bill had reached its present form as a result of a process of consultation and review such as could rarely have been accorded a single piece of legislation before. On taking office as Home Secretary he saw it as essential to ensure that there was further review and consultation before this measure was reintroduced. That had now taken place and significant changes had been introduced as a result.

This was a wide-ranging measure raising issues of vital concern to a free society. It was needed for three reasons. Each provided a strong case in itself, but taken together the case was compelling.

The present state of the law was unclear and contained many indefensible anomalies. The police needed adequate and clear powers to conduct the fight against crime and the public needed to have proper safeguards against any abuse of such powers if it was to have confidence in the police. Further, these measures played an essential part in an overall strategy designed to create more effective policing.

They did not solve, or pretend to solve, all the problems of policing in Britain today but had an important part to play, alongside administrative and other measures needed or being dealt with already, to ensure that the police could operate efficiently, fairly and with the active support of the public.

The resources were in place. What was needed was to ensure that there was effective management and supervision to use them to the best effect. Effective management and supervision must be supported by effective training at all levels. He was particularly concerned to continue to improve relations between the police and the ethnic minorities.

Perhaps the training having the greatest impact on the provision was the change in training before they were allowed to patrol alone and a carefully phased programme of further training until their two-year apprenticeship was over.

Members might have seen reference in the press to the draft report by the Policy Studies Institute. That report, which would be published shortly, made the point that there was need for rules and legal constraints were not by themselves sufficient to ensure that powers were used properly.

The management deficiencies outlined in the report had been identified by the present Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police when he took office and he had already taken steps to remedy them. He had said that securing citizens rights must be a central objective of the police service and that all would heartily endorse.

But the mere provision of a legal framework was not the whole answer although that was no reason for not having a framework. If adequate and clear powers were not sufficient in themselves, they were necessary and a vital management tool.

Parts of the Bill made it a legal requirement that senior officers should authorize certain decisions. That had not been a requirement in the past, such as the setting up of a road block. It was also a legal requirement that such decisions would be properly recorded, and there had been no legal requirement for that in the past.

These were legal changes, but changes that would buttress initiatives for better management of the police. Clear powers and better safeguards were crucial in securing more effective policing. The balance between the two was crucial.

Nobody who had read and considered the Bill could seriously question that the Government had simply set out to increase powers, in some instances, and rightly so, powers to arrest had been increased such as the case of someone suspected of indecent assault, but equally, the Bill had restricted existing powers such as in the case of road checks.

In other instances powers had been enhanced, but with conditions and safeguards which had not previously existed, such as in the case of stop and search.

The Government's approach had been the same as that of the royal commission. It had asked itself what powers the police actually needed to deal with the situations with which they were faced every day and some only infrequently.

The Government had then had to consider what safeguards were necessary in each case. The Government had looked at each power by itself and had taken note of the views of the royal commission and others and had then tried to strike the right balance.

But the Bill had not followed all the recommendations of the royal commission. For instance the Bill did not give effect to the recommendation that all imprisonable offences should become arrestable offences.

Other parts of the Bill were designed to heighten public confidence in the police, most notably in proposals for dealing with police complaints and discipline with the creation of the Police Complaints Authority which demonstrated the Government's commitment to the principle of accountable complaints investigation.

It was in the public and the police interest to ensure that investigations into complaints were fully and fairly carried out and were seen to be so carried out. It would be the task of the new authority to provide that independence, the absence of which had dogged the previous system.

He had decided to allow tape recording of interviews with suspects. Accusations that statements had been misrepresented, or that unreasonable pressure had been brought to bear, had done much damage to the public perception of the police. Tape recordings would

go a substantial way to preventing allegations of that kind in future. Another important provision in the Bill was the statutory arrangements for consultation between the police and the communities that they served. There was nothing new in the principle. Police forces had always relied on regular contacts with the public.

The principle was national. The provisions set the framework for the arrangements, but left the detail for local decision.

Another important development was the white paper on an independent prosecution service. That was a serious error of the Government's intent to establish a prosecution service which was manifestly independent of the police. The solicitor/client relationship which at present existed, would be broken.

The first change was in the definition of "serious arrestable offence". His aim was to introduce as much objectivity and certainty into the definition as possible and also to take account of the widely varying circumstances of different crimes. It was based on the approach suggested by the Law Society. Certain offences, such as murder and rape, would always be serious arrestable offences. Other offences might fall into the category if they met specific tests. Offences which were not arrestable would never qualify for these enhanced powers.

For the first time, intimate body searches would be prohibited absolutely when their object was to secure evidence of an offence. The existing power to carry out such searches for protective reasons where there was a justifiable fear that a person may be concealing a weapon would be subject to new safeguards. There was a recent example when a person was found to have a penknife taped to the roof of his mouth.

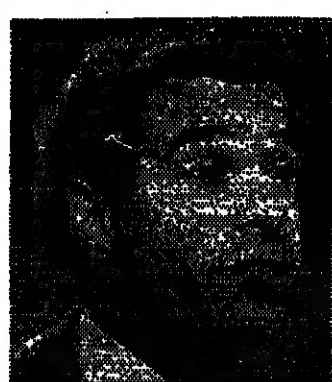
It would have been easy and politically attractive to drop the provision for protective body searches but they owed it to the mentally disturbed and the police to protect him or them from being harmed or worse.

He believed such searches would be very rarely used. A doctor would carry out the search in nearly every case, and they would only be carried out by police officers where absolutely necessary. That was intended very much as a last resort.

In dealing with police complaints and discipline, what mattered was who was investigated, but to whom the investigations were accountable. There was no reason to believe some special force of investigators would be any more effective than policemen provided the policemen were under the direction and control of a fully independent outside body which had the necessary powers.

The new authority would have the duty to supervise the investigation of all serious complaints against the police, for example where police action caused death or serious injury, and other complaints where it decided it was in the public interest for it to do so.

He intended the supervision to be an active and not merely passive process. The authority would have



Brittan: Compelling case

full powers to give advice and formal directions to the investigating officers. At the end of the process, it would be required to inform the complainant whether the investigation was properly carried out. The authority would also take over existing responsibilities from the police complaints board.

He believed these proposals would command a wide measure of public support and substantially increase confidence in the police complaints system. It was equally important that police officers should have fair deal.

The Bill provided for the first time, a statutory right for officers facing dismissal or demotion to put their case to a tribunal with legal representation if they wished to have it.

That tribunal would include one member who was a retired officer from the ranks of the appellant's own staff association. These were major changes designed to ensure policemen also got a fair deal.

Referring to the clause dealing with the tape recording of police interviews with suspects, he said there was a clear duty on the Home Secretary to introduce tape recording and to issue a code of practice governing its use. The necessary field trials would show the best way to do it. He was determined they should have the best possible scheme.

It would be irresponsible not to have regard to the availability of resources before bringing the scheme into force, but he was not committed to waiting the full two years of the trials before making the next step. He would be watching progress closely and would move as fast as he could to implement the Bill's provisions.

Regarding detention after charge, the Bill now ensured a person would be brought before magistrates as early as possible. This completed the circle of safeguards in the Bill, giving effect to the royal commission's recommendations that detention should only take place if it was necessary and only for as long as necessary.

Referring to other detention provisions in the Bill, this part of it did not confer any new powers on the police. On the contrary, it clearly restricted and confined powers which were at present vague and open-ended and subject to no effective form of review.



Kaufman: Indignities

The Bill did not remove the suspect's right to refuse to answer questions. On the contrary, it ensured that he was aware of his rights. In a very small number of serious and complex cases detention up to 96 hours might be necessary. Prolonged detention would remain very rare under the Bill.

There was one change in the Bill which had not yet been made but which he intended to bring forward. The Bill gave suspects in police custody the statutory right to consult solicitors privately. But to make the right effective arrangements should always be carried out by a medical practitioner, but under the

The British Medical Association insisted that in such cases the search should always be carried out by a medical practitioner, but under the

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who may not be charged with any offence. What the Bill contained was in many respects very different from what the royal commission and Lord Scarman recommended.

The royal commission specifically did not accept road checks based on the nature of an area. Yet the Bill allowed road checks simply because of what it called the "pastor" of the road.

Under this Bill the routes to the police station were many and various. When someone got there he was going to be searched and might be the subject of an intimate search.

One of the major beneficial changes between the first version of the Bill and the present version was that the grounds for intimate search had been considerably limited, but the form of such a search was as objectionable as ever. An intimate search was the physical examination of the body's orifices.

The Law Society said categorically: "Such searches can never be justified without the informed consent of the subject. Such searches conflict with the standards of a civilized society."

He empowered such searches without the consent of the subject.

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of the Vagrancy Act 1824. Some 159 years ago that antiquated statute brought in the protection of a judge of the peace much earlier than this for a suspect in the Bill which would be the law for 1984. No wonder a shamefaced Home Secretary wanted to brush it under the carpet.

The Bill would do little, if anything, to give the nation the protection from crime that this law for 1984. No wonder a shamefaced Home Secretary wanted to brush it under the carpet.

On the other hand, the Bill would seriously undermine civil liberties in ways which were unprecedented. Chiefly with upholding freedom within the law, the Government was eroding both freedom and the law.

That was why the Opposition would vote against the Bill.

Mr Geoffrey Knigge (Dorset North, C), in a maiden speech, said he was concerned at the provisions in the Bill for extending the length of detention of a suspect beyond 24 hours. That ought to be sufficient to detain a suspect to be held in custody without the matter being adjudicated upon by the magistrates' court.

It was not appropriate to say that detention should continue basically because the police wished to continue asking questions. If a suspect had chosen not to admit an offence within 24 hours, then in the absence of other matters, such as lack of a permanent address or fear that further offences might be committed, he was entitled to be released or to have his continued detention adjudicated upon by the magistrates.

The only interest should be to see that the police were convicted and not that those who were weak willed or innocent who, in order to be released from the relatively oppressive surroundings of a police station, were forced to confess to an offence of which they were innocent.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Glik (Knowsley North, Lab) said everyone was concerned to get a balance between powers needed by the police and the rights of the individual citizen. But the present Bill had done nothing for that balance, rather it had tipped the balance further in the favour of the police.

Figures from the Home Office showed that hundreds of thousands of people were improperly and unnecessarily stopped and searched. It was totally unnecessary for these powers to be extended and the Bill would be counter-productive, causing more bitterness and resentment rather than apprehending offenders.

Radical measures were needed to restore public confidence in the police by making them more democratically controlled and publicly accountable.

Mr Roger Shes (Chislehurst, C), former PPS to Lord Whitelaw, said it was his first chance to speak on Home Office affairs in the last four-and-a-half years. This Bill was a legacy from that period. He congratulated the present Home Secretary on improving the Bill still further.

People expected the police to have adequate and clearly defined powers to detect and deter crime, accused. At the moment, this was an area of confusion and lack of uniformity and therefore this Bill had been brought forward.

Mr Christopher Smith (Ilkington South and Finsbury, Lab) said the Bill made a number of provisions undermining civil liberties. It had the basic assumption that everyone who fell into the hands of the police was guilty.

The way in which the Bill was constructed and the powers given to the police were designed to elicit guilt and not to protect the innocent.

Mr Humphrey Mallins (Croydon North West, C), in a maiden speech, wondered if it was right for the Bill to enable a suspect's fingerprints to be taken by force without the suspect's consent and without the authority of the court.

He suggested they should retain the existing system under which if no consent was given prints could only be taken as a result of a magistrate's court order.

Under the Bill, in certain circumstances a police officer was enabled to carry out an intimate body search without the suspect's consent. He would be happier if where consent was given such searches were always carried out by a doctor and happier still if they were not carried out where there was no consent.

Parliament today

Commencement 2.30: Trade Union Bill, second reading. (2.15) Agriculture Holdings Bill, second reading.

minority of pits in order that there should be a viable development of the industry.

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab) said: I have never heard so much rubbish in all my life. (Laughter and cheers)

The reason we have this situation is that the miners are breaking output records at many pits - five in any constituency. The Government has closed half of industry down and that is another reason why stocks are so high.

When is it going to get industry back to work so that we can get rid of these stocks?

Mr Shaw: The industry requires to process the coal which the industry wishes to buy, and coal which it can reliably obtain. That is an incontrovertible fact.

Mr Alan Woodall (Hemsworth, Lab): What the coal industry is suffering from is the excess of the miners in producing cheap, efficient coal.

Mr Shaw: There have been major advances in the productivity of pits. There has been at long last major achievements in relation to the 4.7, a case which was forecast in 1974. Equally that is insufficient when we see the present level of sales of coal from our own stocks.

Mr Shaw: I have much sympathy with what he is saying. The conversion scheme is a matter for the Secretary of State for Industry but I accept that in the measurement of the scheme to date the NCB identified 2m tonnes of additional coal burn and it is by that measurement we can expand the market. I will be having discussions to see if it is possible to extend the scheme.

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Compulsory holding of oil stocks

OIL AND GAS

During exchanges about representation the Department of Energy has had concerning holdings of oil stocks, Mr Gary Waller (Keighley, C) said that despite assurances received, some independent companies were still very concerned. Although they only control about 3 per cent of the market (he said) their flexibility and competitiveness are assets we cannot easily afford to lose.

Mr Allick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Energy, is precisely because of the position in relation to some of the smaller independents that I have invited those who have any concerns to come in, describe them and discuss them with officials in my department. Some of these discussions are still going on.

I am genuinely concerned that if we do not extend these measures to secure security of supply to some of the smaller companies, it could mean that in a time of emergency certain areas of the country could be at risk in relation to security of supply. For that reason we have put forward this policy.

Concern over depth of gas pipeline

The laying of a gas pipeline 18 inches below ground level instead of at the regulation depth of three feet was a serious problem, Mr Allick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Energy, admitted during Commons questions. He promised to do what he could about it.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) had asked whether at its next meeting with the chairman of the British Gas Corporation the minister would discuss the safety of high pressure gas pipelines. He said he had been told about a case in which the consistency where the pipeline was only 18 inches below ground and looked as though it was never laid at the regulation three feet depth in the first place.

Will the minister (he continued), instead of directing private contractors to check, send out inspectors from his department to ensure that the pipeline is laid at the proper depth and conduct an investigation to see whether a similar situation exists elsewhere on that or other pipelines?

Mr Buchanan-Smith: That certainly is a serious problem. Obviously, there are anxieties over it and I will do what I can about it.

I understand that the Chairman of Scottish Gas has offered to appoint an independent arbitrator to try to settle this matter. I hope Mr Canavan can persuade his constituent to accept that. It is the best way to resolve it.

Gas v electricity

The gas and electricity industries were conducting an undignified advertising slanging match which was confusing rather than informing consumers at a cost of about £22m last year, Mr Peter Reid (Erewash, C) said during questions.

He asked if Mr Allick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Energy, would publish an independent estimate about the respective cost of gas and electricity.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: Matters of advertising are for the commercial discretion of those who run the industries. I am sure that the chairman of both industries will take note of what he has said.

Summit talks lead to violence

Those who knew the situation in Northern Ireland expected a bloody weekend in the Province because of today's Anglo-Irish summit meeting, the Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim, DUP) said in the Commons as he unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate.

Mr Paisley urged the House to discuss the terrorist violence over the weekend which left three policemen dead and almost 50 people injured.

In the past, (he said) before and after these meetings when Northern Ireland's constitution is called into question with the totality of relations of these islands with the agenda, the IRA has used these occasions for special acts of atrocity.

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, Lab): In many of our constituencies, including my own, pits and miners have been breaking records month after month. All they have been getting is a kick in the teeth from the Government. (Laughter and cheers)

Mr Shaw: I will make it from him that the industry has been getting a kick in the teeth. I would remind him of the significantly high rate of investment in the mining industry - £64m last year - with the Coal Industry Bill giving a large addition to its borrowing requirement. This Government has backed the industry. It is time the industry backed itself.

Mr John Hannan (Exeter, C): The present overtime ban will not result in a reduction of coal stocks. Will the minister urge the NUM to call a pithead ballot so that the dispute can be ended?

Mr Shaw: There is regret that there is a dispute in the industry. It can do nothing but harm for the prospects of a return to viability.

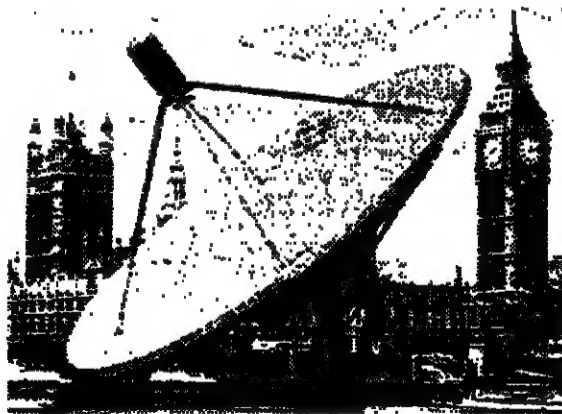
Mr John Dwyer (Eastington, Lab) in other exchanges asked: What pressure is he putting on the Department of Industry to make more effective? If the grant was increased from 25 per cent of the scheme was extended beyond this year and above all, if the scheme was made available to the whole of the public sector, would not that make a more significant contribution to the coal industry and make it viable?

Mr Shaw: I have much sympathy with what he is saying. The conversion scheme is a matter for the Secretary of State for Industry but I accept that in the measurement of the scheme to date the NCB identified 2m tonnes of additional coal burn and it is by that measurement we can expand the market. I will be having discussions to see if it is possible to extend the scheme.

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Dispute will do nothing but harm

COAL INDUSTRY

The present dispute in the coal industry could do nothing but harm for the prospects of the industry's return to viability, Mr Giles Shaw, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, said in the Commons when he stated during question time that between November 1, 1982, and October 31, 1983, a total of 13 pits had closed, four pairs of pits had opened.

On pit closures, Mr John Hesse Robertson (East Lothian, Lab) who asked if Monmouth Hall colliery was sent the hit list said the miners there had gone back to work today (Monday) on the understanding that the National Coal Board is committed to the future of that colliery. How can the high potential of that pit be fulfilled if the NCB fails to restart the essential development programme at the pit?

Mr Shaw: The House will welcome the fact that the men have returned to work and I certainly hope this will result in a productive operation being continued by the NCB in Scotland who have made a massive investment on the understanding that productivity and efficiency levels will be comparable with those that can be achieved. I certainly hope the miners also realize that.

Mr Timothy Smith (Barnsford, C): What progress is the NCB making in balancing production and demand?

Mr Shaw: That is a very relevant question in view of the extremely high levels of stocks. The only viable way is to ensure more sales are achieved and that means that

the prices are more competitive than they currently are.

Mr Peter Hardy (Westworth, Lab): How many pits will be saved and jobs safeguarded if some of the 70m tonnes of coal imported into the EEC were replaced by indigenous production?

Mr Shaw: I can understand his wish to see some effort made within the EEC for more beneficial actions in relation to coal. The Secretary of State (Mr Peter Walker) recently attended the necessary council of Ministers and progress was made. We now have an extremely effective balance in favour of exports from this country to Europe.

Mr Stanley Owen, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, (South East, Lab): Will he make a positive attempt to resolve the dispute within the coal industry by calling a tripartite meeting and have a plan for coal guaranteeing the future of the industry and those who work in it.

Mr Shaw: The Secretary of State has made many visits and he will have a tripartite meeting if all sections of the industry were to agree but the last tripartite plan for coal in 1974 did require a reduction in production volume and an increase in productivity and output, neither of which were achieved.

A programme of closures of pits which were uneconomic in view of the high level of coal stocks and the new ideas in the industry was urged by Mr Edward Taylor (South East, C) in other exchanges.

He had been told by Mr Giles Shaw, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, that total coal stocks in Great Britain at the end of September were 58,437 tons compared with a level five years ago of 34,475 tons.

Mr Shaw said it was right to draw attention to the present large coal stocks. The chairman of the coal board had made it clear to the industry that what was required was a reduction in the uneconomic

minority of pits in order that there should be a viable development of the industry.

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab) said: I have never heard so much rubbish in all my life. (Laughter and cheers)

The reason we have this situation is that the miners are breaking output records at many pits - five in any constituency. The Government has closed half of industry down and that is another reason why stocks are so high.

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Bogus Dr York agrees to treatment

Dominic Simon, a bogus doctor, yesterday promised a judge that he would have psychiatric treatment to try to cure his obsession with medicine.

Simon, aged 21, left the Central Criminal Court to attend a Surrey psychiatric hospital where doctors had said that with intense therapy he might be helped to overcome his problem.

The court was told that Simon, wearing a white coat and carrying a stethoscope, hoodwinked staff at 10 London hospitals and even performed a life-saving operation at one of them.

By day Simon, of Digby Crescent, Finsbury Park, north London, worked as a hairdresser. At night he exchanged his comb and scissors for a stethoscope, drugs book, bleeper and fake name tag to parol wards, operating theatres and emergency departments. He called himself "Dr York".

Appearing for sentence yesterday after being held in custody for 10 months since his arrest in January, Simon was bound over for three months on a £500 bond on condition that he receives psychiatric treatment.

Judge Nina Lowry said that arrangements had been made for Simon to have regular treatment at the Henderson Hospital, Sutton. She will consider his case again after reading his hospital reports.

The judge had sent Simon for psychiatric assessment last month, when she agreed that there was a "real risk" of his acquiring knowledge which could lead him to pose as a psychiatrist.

Simon told Judge Lowry that he realized that if he posed as a doctor again he would face a very long prison term.

Simon's obsession with being a doctor started at the age of 14 when he went into hospital for an appendix operation and resulted in a jail sentence in March last year for posing as a doctor at Northampton General Hospital.

Simon, released from prison last November, "infiltrated" London hospitals including Guy's the Middlesex, Royal Free, University College, St Bartholomew's and Whittington, pretending to be a holiday relief locum.

He had pleaded guilty to 39 offences of burglary at the hospitals, impersonating a doctor, stealing medical equipment and personal property belonging to doctors and surgeons, obtaining goods and services valued at £2,600 by using stolen credit cards and assaulting two patients whom he "treated".



Melanie Rowe (right) and Joanne Thompson, both aged 10, demonstrating their programming talents to other pupils at Little Green School. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Robot in the classroom

Pupils at Little Green School, Croyley Green, near Watford, Hertfordshire, have been given the opportunity of experimenting with computing and basic robotics.

The school has been presented with a prototype robot and specially-designed software, developed by Micro Scope Ltd, system builders, of Maidenhead, to allow pupils to develop their own practical ideas.

Using the school's own microcomputers they can programme the robot to perform functions which will initially include chess, solitaire, block building and maze escape games.

The idea is to stimulate the pupils into expressing their ideas through a computer and gain an insight into the principles involved.

Merger pressure on two art colleges

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The official National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education has given two colleges of art just over a week to consider and respond to a proposal that they should merge.

The proposal, which affects Maidstone and Canterbury colleges, was sent to the two colleges and the chief education officer for Kent on October 26.

Mr John Bevan, secretary of the board, wrote: "I am writing to seek your views about the desirability of the change, and about its practicability in relation to the next academic year. In view of the short period of time before the board's meeting on November 8, an extremely early reply would be helpful."

Mr Brian Sedgmore, the Labour MP for Hackney, South, and Shoreditch, said last night that he had written to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary at Education, Mr Peter Brooke, to protest at the advisory board's "cavalier" approach to its official task.

He said that the pattern of proposals led him to believe that ministers were intent on cutting the financial provision for arts further and that ministers felt that could best be achieved by rush plans to merge colleges and courses.

The MP told the minister: "I feel that the NAB's method of consultation is so extraordinary as to be inexplicable, unless of course serious consultation is not the intention."

He said the one-week time limit given to the colleges for consideration and reply was little short of absurd. "To ask for a response to proposals of this nature, which might be effective for the academic year 1984-85, beggars belief."

Mr Kenneth Gribble, principal of the Maidstone College, has told the board in a letter dated November 3, that if the plan was "a covert strategy" for cutting expenditure on arts further education then it should not be considered seriously, having no serious statistical or academic support.

Castle falls to hippie invaders

By Tim Jones

Until the weekend the only trauma to befall Bronllys Castle near Brecon, Powys, had been in the twelfth century when a knight was killed by a piece of falling masonry.

But now the calm of the ancient remains has been disturbed by an invasion by 20 squatters from a magic mushroom festival who are planning for a long winter siege.

The are claiming common law rights and as there is no sign of forced entry the police are unable to take any action. A holiday company, PGL Young Adventure Ltd, which owns the castle and 17 acres of parkland, is planning court action to remove them.

The company said that as far as it was concerned the castle and other buildings were securely locked.

While the hippies secure their new home more than 50 of their colleagues are said to be making their way there. They had gathered in Hay-on-Wye last month to celebrate the so-called magic mushroom, an hallucinatory edible fungus which grows in profusion in mid-Wales.

Horses warning

Mr Stanley James, Deputy Lord Mayor of Cardiff, said yesterday that horses found straying should be shot after a by-law comes into effect allowing strays to be destroyed. The city council spends £50,000 a year on rounding up such horses.

Peer divorced

Lady Northampton, aged 38, was granted a special procedure divorce in London yesterday on the grounds of Lord Northampton's adultery with an unnamed woman. The couple married in 1977 and have a daughter aged two.

Crane crashes

Four workmen were injured when a 54-tonne crane toppled over at the West Toxteth Dock in Liverpool yesterday.

French Socialists take a beating in Paris municipal elections

From Roger Beardwood, Paris

France's governing alliance has had two more electoral setbacks. Both, worryingly for the Socialists, are in the formerly rock-solid "red belt" of municipalities that ring Paris.

At Villeneuve-St-Georges, a town of 35,000 people south of Paris, the united opposition parties took 50.4 per cent of the vote in results announced yesterday. This means they have won on the first round.

At Aulnay-sous-Bois, which has a population of 80,000 and lies to the north of the city, no party won a clear majority. That means the two front runners must fight it out again on Sunday week.

But the united opposition, with 45.13 per cent in a strong position since the united left took only 40.35 per cent. Furthermore, the National Front, with 9.32 per cent of the votes, is likely to throw its weight behind the right virtually ensuring victory.

The Council of State called for new elections in the two towns after finding evidence of fraud during the municipal elections last March.

The loss of power at Villeneuve and the prospect of losing it at Aulnay, comes after defeats for the left in three other towns in the Greater Paris area since March.

Dreux, held by the Socialists, fell to the opposition in September. Sarcelles, ruled by the Communists for 18 years, was next, followed by Antony, communist-controlled since 1977.

At Dreux, the National Front fought an ugly racist campaign that brought it 17 per cent of the vote on the first round - its most famous victory. Its support at Aulnay, though far less, means the Front is now a party to be reckoned with particularly in areas with high proportions of immigrants. Nearly a quarter of Dreux's residents are immigrants; at Aulnay about one-sixth are.

The Gaullist RPR party continues to insist that there is no question of an alliance with the Front at the parliamentary level even if local candidates decide to join forces.

For the Government, the string of disasters in the red belt is yet further evidence of its growing unpopularity with working class voters, caused largely by high unemployment, particularly among manual and semi-skilled workers.

But the Socialists can take comfort from the fact that the local elections reflect in part the voters' disenchantment with the Communists and disgust with apparently blatant ballot-rigging.

Algerian visitor: Growing French hostility to immigrants is high on the list of topics to be discussed by the Algerian President, Mr Chadli Bendjedid, who arrived in Paris yesterday for a four-day official visit.

It is the first by an Algerian head of state since independence in 1962.

Presidents Chadli and Mitterrand will also discuss Franco-Algerian economic relations, the situation in Chad, the conflict in Lebanon and prospects for ending the Iraq-Iran war.

India turns acquisitive eyes on the Koh-i-Noor

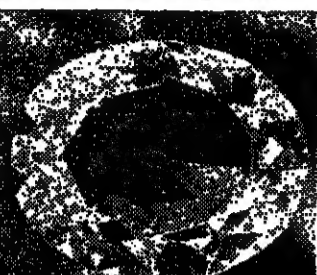
From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Queen will arrive in India next week to find that certain Indians are casting acquisitive eyes on the brightest jewel in her mother's crown - the Koh-i-Noor diamond.

The so-called "Eye of Light", a flawless stone weighing almost 110 carats, is the principal ornament of the Queen Mother's crown and was extracted from the Indians as part of the annexation of Punjab in 1849. It first came to public attention when the Afghan conqueror, Nadir Shah, trussed pocket to be rescued by his dhoti. It took it from the Mogul session ever since.

emperor Mohammed Shah in 1739. It was believed to have been mined in Hyderabad, and at one time to have weighed an incredible 793 carats.

A hundred years later the exiled King of Afghanistan, Shuja Shah, was obliged to pass the stone to Maharajah Ranjit Singh in the Punjab, as payment for his refuge there.



In the annexation treaty the stone is specifically mentioned: "The gem called Koh-i-Noor... shall be surrendered by the Maharajah of Lahore, to the Queen of England" and aside from a slight adventure when the Governor-General, Sir Henry Lawrence, left it in his trousseau pocket to be rescued by his dhoti it has been in British possession ever since.

Nowadays, however, a spirit of aggressive decolonization informs cultural and educational matters in the Third World, and the example of the Greek Government's demand for the Elgin marbles is much admired.

At a meeting just over a month ago in North Korea the Indian Minister for Education and Culture, the small but dynamic Mrs Sheila Kaul, floated the idea that non-aligned countries should operate together to see if art - or other treasures could be restored to former colonies by the ex-colonial powers.

Her suggestion at the time was unspecific, but when she returned to Delhi from Pyongyang she was asked about the Koh-i-Noor diamond, and the question of the return of the gem was raised prominently in the Indian papers and magazines.

Power failure binds Delhi to Moscow

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

Fears are being expressed in India about the danger of being pulled inexorably further into the Soviet sphere of influence by the failure of the policy of independence in nuclear power generation.

The reluctance of the western powers, particularly Canada and the United States, to supply India's technological needs (though they are now being met indirectly through third parties) is having the effect of making the Indian authorities look favourably on offers of nuclear support from Russia.

But observers here feel that Russian help will reduce India to the status of a dependent client. The aim of India's nuclear policy has been self-sufficiency.

Canada, the highly fissile uranium 233 to use as fuel for a new generation of pressurized heavy water reactors.

These would provide for electricity generation into the foreseeable future, and more importantly reduce the need for both imported technology and fuel to nil.

This scheme is fine in principle. Indian scientists have proved that they have the ability to design and operate small reactors, reprocessing units, chemical extraction plants and even laser enrichment and gas centrifuge devices. In the laboratory, Indian engineers have been much less able to make the

things work adequately in real life.

The early nuclear power stations built with Canadian technology have run, at best, fitfully. According to reports the first of them has never run for more than three months without hitting trouble.

After India's explosion of a nuclear device underground in Rajasthan in 1974, Canada cut off all further help and the Indians had to go it alone. By 1978 the production of the plant was only up to 9.2 per cent of installed capacity. A second plant of similar design is producing similar results.

The experience with American technology has not been much better. The Tarapur atomic power station reached its highest capacity in 1976, at 62.2 per cent. Because of the unreliability of supplies of imported enriched uranium, and because of radiation leaks which have gone unattended in the absence of spare parts imports, its performance since then has been highly erratic.

Although promises have been made for the smooth running of two plants soon to be opened, so far it has been cheaper to import heavy water at enormous cost - something like 2,000 rupees (around £133) a kilogramme.

The fast breeder reactor programme of stage two has been, if anything, even more of a disaster.



Erratic performer: The Tarapur atomic power station

Poly students prefer TV to radio and papers

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Students prefer television to the radio or newspapers, the most popular channel being BBC 1, according to a survey at Hatfield Polytechnic published today. The most popular radio station was said to be BBC's Radio 1.

From a sample of 643 students interviewed in January, February and March this year and group discussions, the survey found *The Guardian* was the most popular daily newspaper among students, 31 per cent choosing it if only one newspaper were available. *The Sunday Times* was the most popular Sunday paper with 39 per cent preferring it.

The *Daily Telegraph* was chosen by 23 per cent of students and *The Times* by 14

per cent. The *Financial Times*, *The Times* and *The Guardian* stood clearly above the rest for being politically balanced and impartial.

The Times is the establishment newspaper with a powerful grip on the esteem of the older professions, the report adds. The paper's reliability and tradition and its comprehensive news coverage give it an unrivalled general authority.

The *Guardian's* image was one of trendiness and wit, the report said.

Media Images and Media Preferences (From Stuart Jackson, School of Business and Social Sciences, Hatfield Polytechnic, Balls Park, Hertford, Herts. £25).

Life for youth who killed boy aged three

Martin Walledege, aged 15, was yesterday ordered to be detained for life for the motiveless killing of a boy aged three. He denied murder but pleaded guilty to manslaughter on grounds of diminished responsibility.

Northampton Crown Court heard that the boy, Lee Evans, was stabbed more than 30 times in the chest and abdomen. His heart and lung had been pierced.

Hours after killing the boy, Walledege, of Hungerfield Court, Northampton, took part in a search and directed others away from where he knew the body could be found, the court heard.

The boy's body was eventually discovered in a block of communal rubbish lockers.

Whitehall brief

Words in the ears of 'Downing Street 21'

By Peter Hennessy

About 100,000 listeners, if the press is any guide, will tune in each Wednesday for the next six weeks to the 1983 Reith lectures. When he embarks upon his theme "Government and the governed" tomorrow evening, Sir Douglas Wasse, a Treasury man for 37 years and its Permanent Secretary for nine, will have 21 of his fellow citizens particularly in mind.

Whether the "Downing Street 21", Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet colleagues, will forsake state business for BBC Radio 4 is another matter. Sir Douglas, who knows better than anyone whose ears must be bent if change is to be achieved in Whitehall, would not divulge last week the reforms his lectures will recommend, though he had no illusions about their chances of success even if the Cabinet are among his 100,000 customers.

"The power is with one person - the Prime Minister. A lot of what I am recommending would all require the beneficence of the PM", he says.

His six lectures embrace questions that either do not interest Mrs Thatcher or induce her famous impression



Sir Douglas Wasse: "Social reforms overdue"

of Bismarck in skirts, better known as her "iron lady" mode - the efficiency of Cabinet government, freedom of information, the effectiveness of Parliament and the place of public participation - as well as a discourse on his old parish, the Civil Service, of which, until Easter, he was

joint-vicar with Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet.

Wider political change, any shift in the role of Parliament, for example, would need the backing of the entire Cabinet, he reckons. Sir Douglas, along with his former Whitehall colleagues, Lord Hunt of Tanworth, Sir Frank Cooper and Sir John Hoskyns, Mrs Thatcher's senior policy adviser until last year, have all been active on lecture platforms in the past 12 months suggesting reforms of greater and lesser degrees of radicalism.

"The Cabinet does not want it on their agenda. Most of the reforms Hoskyns, Hunt, Cooper and Wasse have been talking about are things ministers do not want to hear", Sir Douglas says.

"They do not like power-sharing. They like it much less than the permanent secretaries who learned to live with power-sharing years ago. The system is designed to buttress executive power".

The Cabinet, Sir Douglas adds, does not even realize it has a role in machinery of government matters. Take the Prime Minister's abolition of

the Central Policy Review Staff, the Think Tank, in the summer.

"If the Cabinet had wanted the CPRS they could have fought for it. They were not prepared to. They did not realize it was theirs. They had written it off. It had become more and more the creature of the PM."

Asked to list a handful of reforms he especially cared about, Sir Douglas went beyond Whitehall, economics and the Reith lectures first to race relations: "We have got to make black English people feel they are English", and secondly, to social policy: "a new Beveridge is long overdue".

He has enjoyed preparing the lectures, "a marvellous decompression chamber after Whitehall". But it had been both painful and lonely. "Thinking is very painful and I have been institutionalized for the first time since I was aged three and a half. I had to sit down with a blank sheet of paper and do it all for myself. Very different from writing a report in Whitehall."

The Reith lectures begin on BBC Radio 4 at 7.45 pm tomorrow.

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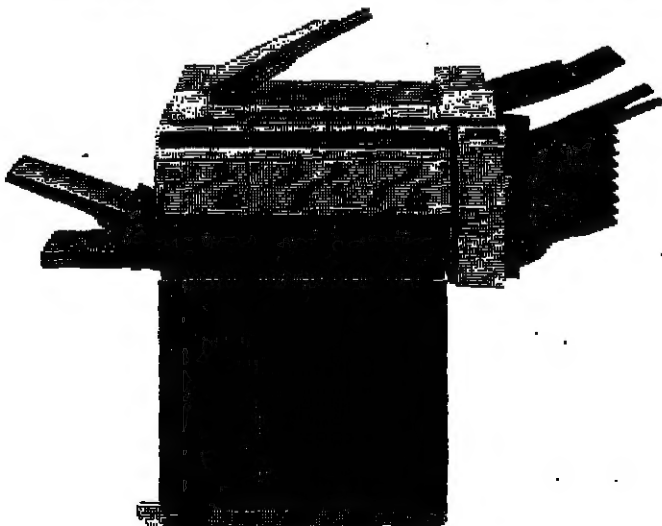
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Middle East in crisis: Tension eased on the A wali; Shift in the military balance; Anatomy of Reagan's seaborne task forces

South Lebanon blockade lifted after 72 hours

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The Israeli military blockade of occupied southern Lebanon which had effectively partitioned the country for 72 hours was lifted late yesterday afternoon, to allow pedestrians and a limited number of Arab vehicles to cross the two bridges spanning the Awali River.

Despite the conciliatory move, tension remained high after reports of a general mobilization of reservists in Syria. Israeli forces were understood to have been placed on alert following news of the call-up monitored from Damascus radio.

Israeli sources have been keen to play down speculation that Israel might cooperate with the United States in any retaliation for the recent suicide bombings in Lebanon, but further unilateral Israeli attacks following the Tyre blast have not been ruled out.

At one of the 19 funerals held in Israel on Sunday, Dr Joseph Burg, the Interior Minister, said that the attack by Israeli aircraft on Palestinian positions in Lebanon last Friday was intended to remind the Syrians that they could not attack Israeli citizens with impunity.

Both Awali bridges had been shut in reaction to the suicide attack in Tyre, which demolished Israel's military headquarters and killed 60 people. Since then, there has been strong political pressure on the Government to make the closure permanent, but Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, has indicated his opposition to any such move.

The blockade, enforced by the construction of concrete barriers, and accompanied by a threat to shoot any Lebanese civilians who attempted to breach it, had infuriated the majority Shia Muslim population in the Israeli-occupied south. Leaders of the estimated 600,000 Shia Muslims living under Israeli domination had threatened a general strike in protest against it later today.

Israeli military sources told *The Times* that a wish to prevent the strike had played an important part in the decision to reopen the bridges. An army spokesman in the occupied port city of Sidon said: "A limited number of cars have been allowed through from 4.30pm, but the searching is extremely tight and any we do not like the look of are being turned back. This state of affairs will continue until we receive new orders."

The Israeli soldiers manning the bridges are being assisted by members of the south Lebanese militia of Major Saad Haddad in their efforts to pinpoint any vehicles which might be smuggling arms or explosives into the Israeli zone.

During the three days of the effective partition of Lebanon, hundreds of angry Lebanese citizens gathered at both sides of the Awali and huge traffic jams built up. The only people permitted through by the Israeli authorities during the clamp-down were two Red Cross convoys bringing Christian Lebanese refugees from the Chouf mountains.



Fighting for survival: Mr Yasser Arafat talking to reporters in the besieged Palestinian camp of Baddawi, northern Lebanon.

Israel admits loss of arms superiority

A yearbook produced yesterday by the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University, claimed that Israel has lost its edge over the Arabs in the superiority of its weapons but maintains an overall military balance thanks to the human factor.

The yearbook, titled *The Middle East Military Balance 1983*, Major General Aharon Yariv, head of the centre, said Israel's weapons had been superior until recently because most Arab weapons systems had been of Soviet origin and all Israel's American. The tide had turned because Soviet weapons systems were improving all the time and more Western systems were

going to the Arabs. General Yariv, a former director of military intelligence, said Israel derived a decisive advantage on the battlefield from its research and development which improved existing weapons. The Arab forces had always been quantitatively superior but the Arab world was deeply divided.

Two Arab envoys told of EEC concern

From Mario Medias, Athens

The 10 countries of the European Community yesterday expressed their concern over the dramatic developments in Tripoli and Lebanon, as well as their fear of an escalation of the conflict.

Mr Karolos Papoulias, the Greek Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, acting for the Greek presidency of the Community, summoned the ambassadors of Syria and Lebanon in Athens to convey the Community's views.

An official announcement said he had emphasized the danger of a generalization of the conflict in the area, as well as concern for the considerable losses suffered by the civilian population.

The announcement, in what appeared to be a separate "national" position, added that Greece was appealing to the parties concerned to contribute with all their might to the ending of the conflict, which "can only benefit the enemies of the common cause of the Arab nation and of peace".

● **LONDON:** Saudi Arabia has called an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to be held in Riyadh or, more likely, Tunis, to discuss the deteriorating situation in Lebanon (John L. Lewis writes).

● **BEIRUT:** Demolition experts yesterday defused a bomb in a jeep parked outside the Iranian Embassy here (AFP reports).

Massive build-up of US forces

More than 30 American warships, 250 aircraft and 3,200 Marines will shortly be available in the Eastern Mediterranean, giving rise to speculation that President Reagan is contemplating taking action in revenge for the suicide bombing of the US and French command posts in Beirut. The dispositions are below. Support ships are usually destroyers or frigates but can also be oilers or supply vessels.

Off Lebanon
Battleship
New Jersey
(top) and
Eisenhower
Carrier
Battle Group
with 90
aircraft and
six support
ships.

In Mediterranean
John
F. Kennedy
Carrier
Battle Group
with 80
aircraft and
four to eight
support
ships, en
route to
Indian
Ocean.

In Atlantic
Independence
Carrier
Battle Group
with about
80 aircraft
and five
support
ships.



The policing of Grenada

Growing opposition to Ramphal move

From Zdzislaw Pysariwsky, New York

Efforts to put together a joint Commonwealth force to police Grenada following the withdrawal of US troops are continuing to face opposition not only within the Commonwealth itself but from other sources, including the Latin American continent.

The opposition is hampering the initiative of Mr Sonny Ramphal, Secretary General of the Commonwealth, who feels that the most prudent course of action is to have Commonwealth involvement in Grenada sanctioned by the United Nations. Then not only would the international authority be strengthened, but criticism of its intentions would be muted.

Mr Ramphal made this clear in New York. He emphasized that it is the UN that has the primary role concerning Grenada, with the Commonwealth acting in a supporting capacity. He said that the Commonwealth would act only if it was the wish of Grenada.

The General Assembly has before it a resolution drafted by Trinidad and Tobago which would provide the necessary mechanism. It calls for the deployment in Grenada of a security presence "including elements from as many states members of the Caribbean Community and of the Commonwealth as possible to enable

the people of Grenada to restore law and order and maintain security". The draft envisages elections under international supervision, but does not specify whether they should be conducted under the auspices of the UN or the Commonwealth or both. A resolution in the Assembly needs a simple majority for adoption, but its formal consideration has been postponed for further consultations.

Senor Diego Cordovez, the Secretary-General's emissary, was able to spend only 30 hours on the island in order to make the assembly's deadline. He summarized a conversation with Sir Paul Scoon, in which the Governor-General of Grenada states that the airport at Point Salines, ominously portrayed by the Reagan Administration, was a major development project and a key to the promotion of tourism, and vital to the economy.

● **Cuban request:** Cuba has asked through the United Nations for permission to keep four diplomats at its Embassy in Grenada, and for all bodies of Cubans killed in the US-led invasion to be returned to Havana for identification (AP reports).

Leading article, page 15

Argentine junta to give Alfonsin an early start

From Our Correspondent, Buenos Aires

Argentina's military junta will transfer power to the new civilian Government on December 10, seven weeks earlier than originally planned. Senator Raúl Alfonsin, the President-elect, will be installed in a simple and austere ceremony, it was revealed yesterday.

Two representatives of his Radical Party met Interior Ministry officials and then consulted Señor Alfonsin over the weekend. He asked to take office as soon as possible after the election to begin the difficult task of establishing a stable civilian government in this coup-prone country.

Señor Alfonsin returned to Buenos Aires yesterday after spending a week with his closest advisers choosing his Cabinet

and pondering his first measures as President. Señor Dante Caputo, a 42-year-old political scientist, is the man most pundits expect to be appointed Foreign Minister and Señor Antonio Troccoli is tipped for the Interior Ministry.

A little-known public figure here, with no previous experience in diplomacy, Señor Caputo's appointment surprised diplomats and is expected to meet resistance in party circles.

But Señor Caputo has been one of Señor Alfonsin's closest advisers for several years and played a key role as a campaign strategist before the elections. He also has close links with the French and Spanish governments and European social democratic parties.

Murder trial opens on feminist leader

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

After several delays a murder trial opened in New Orleans yesterday which, if the defendant is found guilty, could damage the political reputation of one of the country's most important feminist groups, the National Organization of Women.

The case involves Mrs Cindy Foote, president of the powerful California chapter of the women's organization, who is accused of kidnapping an Argentine businessman to death in 1965.

Mrs Foote, who insists on her innocence, is seen by many of her supporters as having a tragic episode of her past life deliberately dredged up by

opponents who want to discredit her feminist views, and who are using the testimony of her former husband to do so.

Mrs Foote does not deny having had a colourful past. Four times married, and a woman of remarkable looks and brains, she spent much of her early life working in bars and travelling around the country in the company of criminals.

According to the Mr John Sidote, her former husband and now her chief accuser, the murder of which she is accused took place on the outskirts of New Orleans.

He told the police that Mrs Foote, who was then a 24-year-

Iran exiles raid offices of airline

Anti-Khomeini exiles attacked Iran Air offices in five capitals yesterday, spray-painting the walls with slogans, ripping down pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini and assaulting an office manager.

A spokeswoman for the exile group in London said the protests were against executions and mass arrests by the Islamic regime, and the West's "policy of silence".

In London, 10 Iranians occupied the airline's offices in Piccadilly for about a half-hour before being arrested. Airline officials said that damage was extensive.

In Vienna, the intruders ripped Khomeini pictures from the wall and tore down flags. In Paris, the office manager was said to have been beaten. There were also protests in Brussels and Delhi but no damage.

Bomb kills five

Delhi (AFP) - Five people were killed and an unknown number wounded in a bomb explosion at Ghatoli, capital of the troubled Assam state. Press Trust of India quoted official sources as saying they suspected the bomb was planted on the railway platform.

Kidnap contact

Mae Sot, Thailand (AFP) - French couple kidnapped three weeks ago by ethnic Karen insurgents in Burma have been allowed to write to the French Ambassador in Bangkok and to their parents, but no details of their letters were disclosed.

Cousteau delay

Hamilton, Bermuda (Reuters) - The son of Jacques Cousteau left Bermuda with supplies for his father, whose experimental wind-powered vessel has been battered by storms while trying to cross the Atlantic from Algeria to New York. The explorer and his crew of six are running low on food and fuel.

Fraud charge

Perth (AP) - Former Australian Test cricketer and selector Len Maddocks appeared before Perth magistrates on charge of stealing and conspiracy. The 57-year-old, a fellow countryman of the late Sir Donald Bradman, director pleaded not guilty to offences involving the sale of shares.

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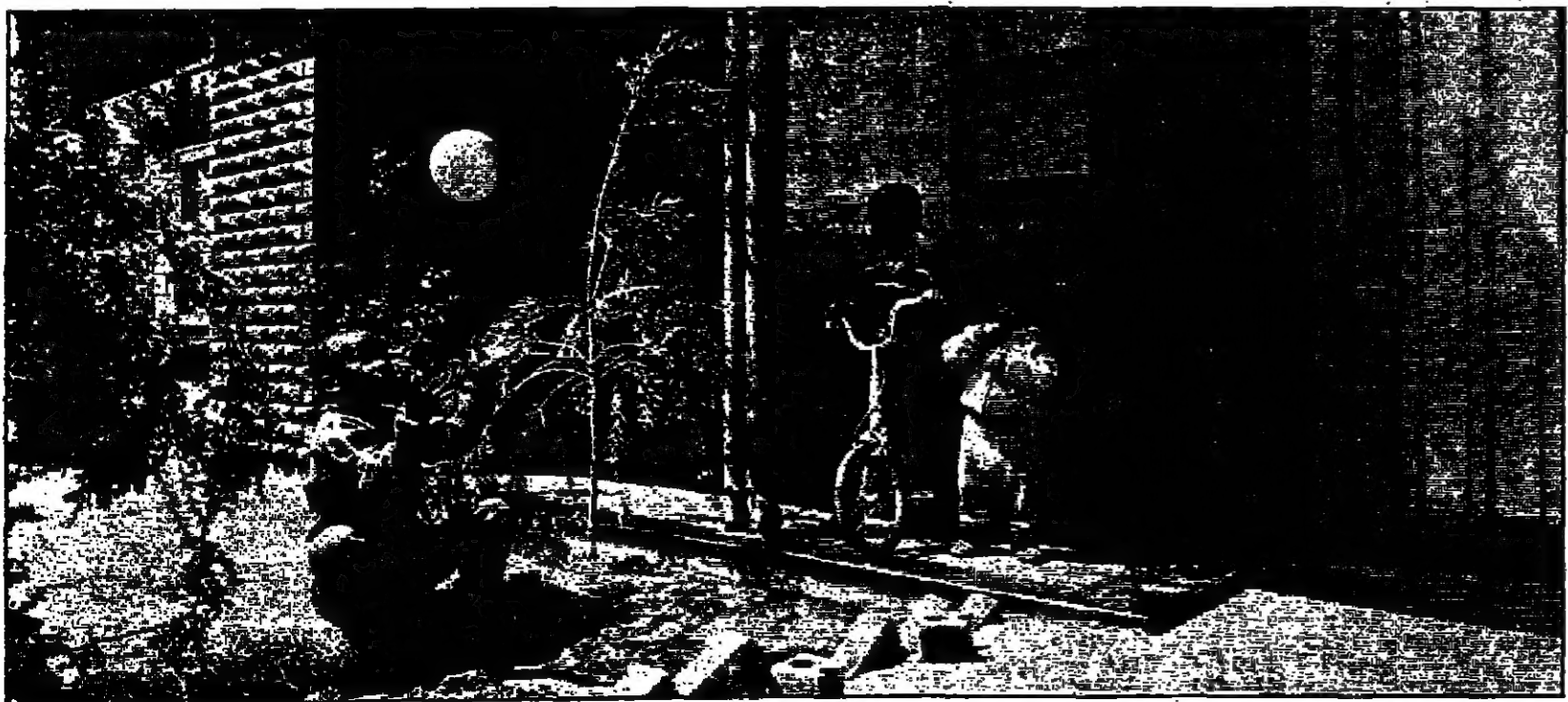
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Civilian rule returns to Turkey

Conservatives win despite appeal by Evren

Ankara (Reuter, AP) - The conservative Motherland Party led by Mr Turgut Ozal, the former Economy Minister, clinched a decisive win in the general election yesterday as Turks awaited a reaction from the military Government, which backed another party.

As last results reached Ankara, Mr Ozal said his party had a majority in the 400-seat Grand National Assembly, although he did not yet mention becoming Prime Minister or forming a cabinet.

State radio said that, of 369 seats counted, 195 went to Mr Ozal, 109 to the left-of-centre Populist Party, and 65 to the right-wing Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP), supported by the generals.

Mr Necdet Calp and Mr Turgut Sunalp, leaders of the Populist Party and the NDP respectively, conceded defeat.

Seven ministers in the military Government stood as NDP candidates but only four were elected, including Mr Bulend Uluu, the Prime Minister who won narrowly in Istanbul.

Ilhan Ozturk, the deputy prime minister, Mr Ilhan Vilyayoglu, the Culture and Tourism Minister, and Mr Ahmet Samiye, the Housing Minister, all failed to get elected.

The result was a rebuff for General Kenan Evren, the President, who made an eve-of-poll television address in directly attacking Mr Ozal and indicating support for Mr Sunalp.

The ruling National Security Council, which seized power in a coup in 1980 and wields full authority until Parliament convenes in about 10 days, met through Sunday night and much

of yesterday to discuss the outcome.

The council still has the power to veto members of Parliament.

Mr Ozal, in a statement claiming victory, praised the armed forces for returning Turkey to democracy, but he declined to comment on the composition of a Motherland Party government. He said his priorities would be to boost exports, curb inflation and increase economic growth.

He is a passionate free-market economist who presided over Turkey's monetarist recovery from near bankruptcy between 1979 and 1982.

Meanwhile, in Istanbul the martial law authorities lifted a ban on the conservative newspaper *Milli Gazete* (The National Gazette) and on *Tan* (Dawn), a daily paper. Both said they were making preparations to publish today.

Milli Gazete, was suspended on October 17 for apparently supporting independent candidates in the election.

Tan, and eight-page colour tabloid often carrying pictures of semi-nude women, was closed a week ago for "breach of public moral values."

BRUSSELS: Turkey's new civilian Government must show progress in restoring democratic freedom before the European Community will release aid blocked since 1981, European Commission sources said yesterday (Reuter reports).

Several member states doubt that Sunday's restricted general elections, the first since the Turkish armed forces seized power in a right-wing coup in 1980, will lead to a genuine human rights improvement.



Victory salute: The triumphant Mr Ozal arriving at party headquarters.

The draconian monetarist with a shrewd sense of humour

From Edward Mortimer

Ankara
There were those who chose to claim the economic recoveries achieved by the country; there were also those who boasted that only they knew best the natural rules of the economy; there were also those who said that God has given only them the ability to rule this country... they boasted that only they can bring inflation down and that the days of anarchy and terror were due to economic crises in the country.

When President Kenan Evren uttered this last Friday against the new political parties, most Turks were well aware that he was in fact talking about one man, Mr Turgut Ozal, the man whom he himself had appointed Deputy Prime Minister after the military coup of 1980.

The President's verbal portrait of Mr Ozal was slightly over-drawn, but Mr Ozal thrives on caricature. His physical appearance, short, fat, perspiring, with a bristly moustache, has made him a favourite target of cartoonists, especially during 1980-82 when as economic overlord he was the leading civilian in the government and therefore the most powerful man who could be lampooned with impunity.

The Turks like a streak of buffoonery in their politicians, where as the Turkish military - in public anyway - tend to be rather straitlaced and humourless. Mr Ozal was shrewd enough to exploit this, good-humouredly welcoming the attacks on himself and his policies. As a result by the time he resigned in July last year he was an instantly recognizable

national figure, which was more than could be said for either of his rivals in Sunday's election. The pre-coup politicians being all discredited, notoriety was at a premium.

If the generals dislike Mr Ozal so much why did they allow him to run, while vetoing so many others? The most likely answer is that they thought, until the last minute, that he would be too unpopular to constitute a serious political threat. Draconian monetarist policies are not usually considered a recipe for political success and the regime probably thought the country had had as strong a dose of Mr Ozal's medicine as it could take.

When Mr Ozal left office last year, Turkey had over 20 per cent unemployment and

hundreds of firms were going bankrupt. Thousands of small investors lost their savings when Mr Ozal belatedly stepped in to end the anarchy in the banking sector, forbidding brokers to go on collecting in deposits and selling bank certificates.

General Evren then sacked the Finance Minister, an Ozal nominee, appointing instead his own neo-Keynesian economic adviser Dr Adnan Baser Kafaloglu, whereupon Mr Ozal resigned.

Mr Rosa Chavez said clandestine groups wished to impose totalitarianism of the right in the country. Last Thursday the bishop's father was arrested by the National Police and only released after pressure from the President and Defence Minister.

Mr Rosa Chavez also defended Guatemalan priests after the papal nuncio there, Mr Orlando Quilici, had denounced a terror campaign against the church. Mr Quilici said 500 lay preachers had disappeared in Guatemala.

El Salvador bishop defies death squad

From John Carlin
San Salvador

Five days after his life was threatened by a death squad, a prominent bishop in El Salvador has denounced the campaign against the Roman Catholic Church in Central America.

Mgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez said a systematic intimidation of the church appeared to be under way in left-wing Nicaragua, military-ruled Guatemala and American-supported El Salvador.

A right-wing death squad last week threatened the lives of Mgr Rosa Chavez and El Salvador's leading Roman Catholic authority, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas.

The threats are not being taken lightly. Eight Catholic churches and women have been murdered since 1980, including three American nuns and, most notoriously, in March, 1980, Archbishop Oscar Romero who was shot by a right-wing hitman. In the four years of El Salvador's civil war, an average of 200 people have been killed a month by death squads.

In his homily on Sunday, Mgr Rosa Chavez was pointedly ambiguous about the armed forces' role. But CIA evidence released last week by the American Embassy here, revealed that military officers take part in assassinations.

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Bishop Muzorewa's third son arrested by Mugabe's police

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

A son of the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was arrested at the family home here yesterday a week after his father was detained.

Informed sources said that Mr Philemon Muzorewa was led away at about 10 am by two plainclothes officials. There was no indication where he was taken and no immediate government statement.

Mr Muzorewa, aged 29, has been acting as the family's spokesman since his father was detained under the emergency powers eight days ago.

Last week he described allegations against his father as "just excuses" and said: "They had been wanting to arrest him for a long time, the government has become as repressive as the Smith regime."

Independent sources meanwhile confirmed that the Bishop had been on hunger strike since his arrest and was accepting only water. A government spokesman said he might be fed forcibly. He was allowed a visit by a relative on Sunday at the detention centre at Goromonzi, east of here, where he is being held.

The initial order on which Bishop Muzorewa was detained stated that he had made derogatory remarks about the Government while in Israel recently. A later order provides

for indefinite detention under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act of individuals regarded as a threat to state security.

In the first response to the arrest in the semi-official media an editorial in *The Herald* yesterday said the bishop's hunger strike was "simply another publicity stunt, the work of a most naive megalomaniac believing his hunger will shake this nation and the world. If it is ignored, as we think it should be, he will soon eat."

Mr Philemon Muzorewa is the third of the bishop's sons to be arrested. Last December two others were charged with arms offences after the alleged discovery of weapons buried in the garden of their suburban home. When the case came to court one was found to have fled the country while charges against the other were dropped.

Farmer murdered: Armed insurgents have killed a white farmer in Matabeleland after he surprised them with the carcass of one of his cattle at the weekend.

After shooting Mr James van Vuuren, aged 40, on his farm near Kezi, the guerrillas put his body in his vehicle and set it alight.

Mr van Vuuren's murder was the first of a white farmer in Matabeleland since June.

Couple held for treason

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

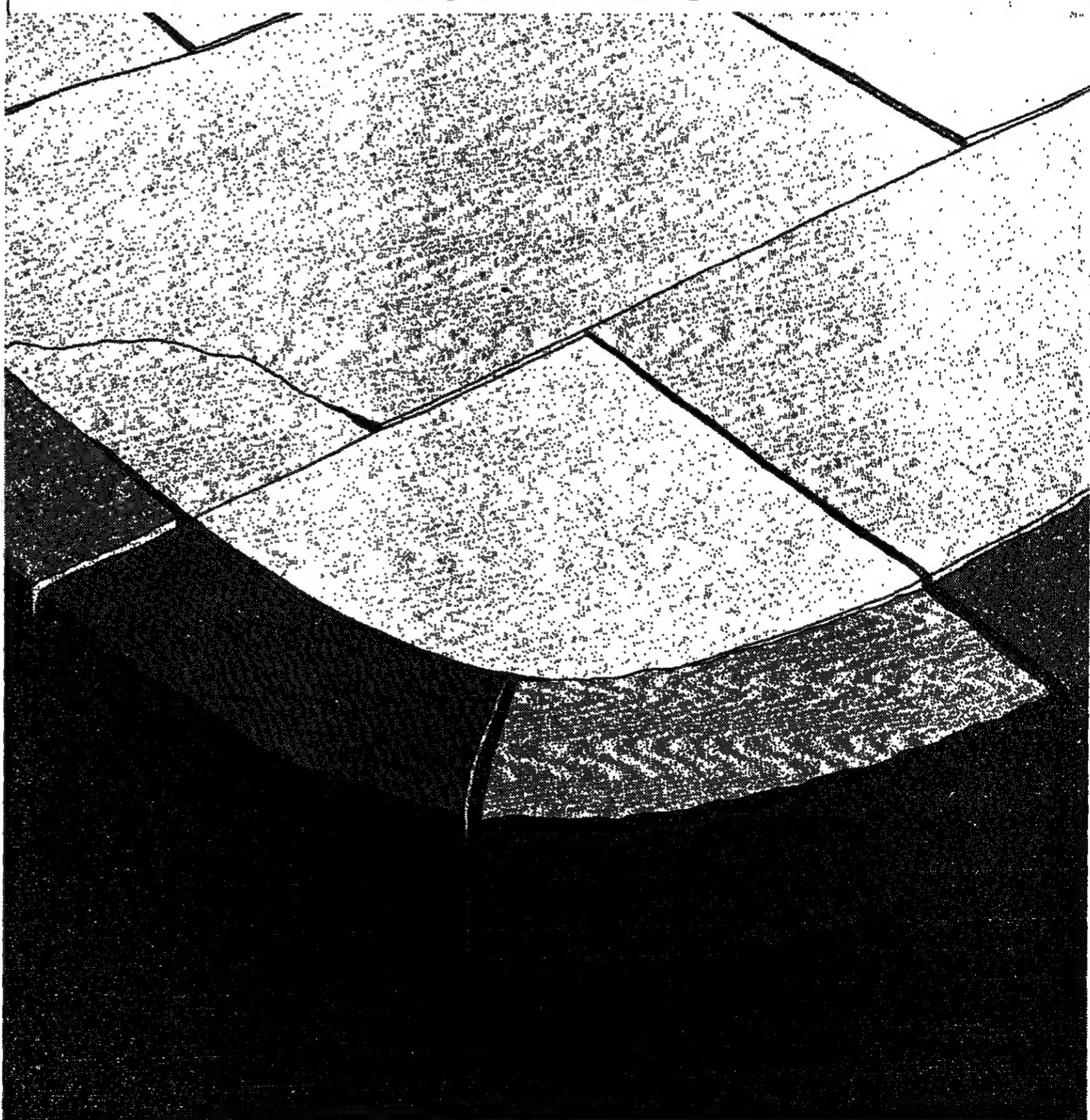
A young white theology student and his fiancée appeared in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday on charges of high treason, accused of taking part in terrorist activities.

It is alleged, among other things, that the couple, Mr Carl Niehaus and Miss Johanna Lourens, both in their early twenties, worked for the banned African National Congress

(ANC) and that part of their job was to supply plans of potential sabotage targets.

The latter supposedly included the headquarters of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in Johannesburg. The couple also allegedly had instructions to incite fellow whites to refuse military service, and to gather information and recruit members for the ANC. They pleaded not guilty.

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Rembrandts recovered in New York

From John Best
Ottawa

Five stolen Rembrandt etchings have been recovered by FBI agents in New York, two of which are believed to be works taken from Canada's National Art Gallery on October 14.

The etchings were found on Saturday in a locker at Grand Central Station. FBI officials tentatively identified two of them as "Clemente de Jonghe" and the "Presentation in the Temple in the Dark Manner".

Pakistan rejects request to recognize Karmal

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, yesterday rejected a suggestion that Pakistan should recognize the Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan as a step towards direct talks to find a political solution to the four-year-old conflict.

The suggestion came in a three-day foreign affairs debate in the 280-member Majlis Shoor, which acts as President Zia ul-Haq's parliament under martial law.

Mr Yaqub Khan told the members that Pakistan's firm commitment to non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries was shown by its demand for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Grenada and Afghanistan.

He said Pakistan stood by its position that Mr Karmal was brought into power in Afghanistan by Soviet forces. It would therefore be wrong to grant him legitimacy by recognizing his regime.

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IFAW team leader, Englishman John Nye, recently took the picture you see here in the northern city of Tongducheon. When he tried to interfere with the slow strangling "there was a heated confrontation on the verge of violence."

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IFAW

World's largest uranium mine to go ahead after Hawke triumph

The world's largest uranium mine at Roxby Downs in the outback of South Australia will go ahead after the decision yesterday by the Federal Labour Party caucus to accept the recommendation of the Cabinet.

The recommendation was carried by 55 votes to 46 and represented a triumph for Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, who had long advocated that the project should go ahead.

The package passed by the caucus meeting also included permission for two new contracts to be negotiated for the existing uranium mine, Ranger, in the Northern Territory. It called for the establishment of a commission to examine Australia's role in the nuclear cycle, and made future exports of uranium dependent on the

From Tony Daboudis, Melbourne

outcome of an independent inquiry.

Yesterday's decision represented a blow to the left wing of the Labour party which had long sought to end Australia's involvement with uranium.

The uranium issue had led to bitter divisions within the Labour Party. Last Thursday Mr Stewart West, the Minister for Immigration, resigned from the Cabinet because he said he could not vote for the recommendation accepting uranium mining.

After yesterday's caucus vote, Mr Hawke raised the possibility that the decision would be binding on all members of the Labour Party caucus at next year's Federal Labour conference.

At a press conference after the caucus meeting, Mr Hawke described the meeting as "the

best, sanest and calmest debate there has been to my knowledge in party mechanism since this has been an issue."

He ruled out the possibility that the Labour Government would approve any further uranium mines. The decision said no other mines, it said Roxby to go ahead and clearly it endorses the continuation of Ranger and Nabarlek, which has of course been mined out. No other mine is in contemplation nor is it necessary in these circumstances," the Prime Minister said.

Mr Hawke refused to describe the vote as victory for his position over the left wing, but undoubtedly the decision further increases the Prime Minister's domination of the Labour Party and marks the demise of the party's once powerful left wing.

Reagan to reaffirm Far East alliance

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan's talks in Japan and South Korea this week will focus on defence and economic issues, especially in the face of the expansion of Soviet military power in the Far East and the Pacific.

The President leaves here today amid extraordinary security preparations for a three-day visit to Tokyo to reaffirm America's determination to remain a staunch ally and a Pacific military power.

The six-day truncated Asian trip comes during a period when United States economic, political and defence interests in the region as a whole are growing rapidly.

In April the President will visit China for the first time. He may also visit friendly South East Asian nations, who remain greatly concerned about the continued presence of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

The President cut visits to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand from this week's tour because of pressure of Congressional business in Washington.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who is accompanying the President, said that mutual security concerns had been underlined by the shooting down of the Korean



Heads together: Japanese protesters against Mr Reagan's visit carry a caricature of the President and Mr Nakasone, the Japanese Premier and a model of a cruise missile.

airliner and the bomb attack in Rangoon in which four South Korean ministers were killed.

The President, who during the past two weeks has been preoccupied with the bombing of US Marines in Beirut and with what he has called the US "rescue operation" in Grenada, said on Friday that freedom was being tested throughout the world.

"We stand with South Korea," he said, adding that during his Asian tour he would express determination to stand with friends of the United States in support of freedom.

Mr Reagan and Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, who has described his country as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier", will discuss Tokyo's programme for greater self-defence and the protection of sea lanes around Japan.

They will also review the arms control negotiations in

Geneva, and the President will reassure Japan and South Korea that he will accept no agreement that increases the Soviet SS20 missile threat in Asia.

While in South Korea, where there are 40,000 American troops and where the President intends to visit the demilitarized zone, he will make clear his firm support for South Korea's security "in the face of the on-going North Korea threat".

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White man has last word on John Pat

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne

They buried John Pat at the weekend, the 17-year-old Aboriginal youth who died after a brawl with the police in the outback town of Renmark last month, mourned by several hundred of his people; but the white man had the last word.

Mr Keith Whinnen, a white Renmark businessman and lay preacher, read the burial for a sermon on the evils of drink. Although an inquest on Mr Pat's death is still in progress, Mr Whinnen told the mourners, mostly Aborigines some of whom had travelled hundreds of miles, that John Pat's death was attributable to alcohol. "The grog got him", he said.

Mr Whinnen's verdict shocked the mourners, many of whom had walked Aboriginal death chants. He continued: "People in this town are angry their hearts are full of hate. Has anyone thought who bought him his first drink? Has anyone thought about the person who first took him to the pub? Who taught him to fight?"

"I think most people would say if this young man had kept off the grog he would be alive today."

Mr Mick Lee, aged 69, John Pat's stepfather who brought the boy up, was deeply distressed after the funeral and said that he had not given permission for Mr Whinnen to use the words he had. "Bad men killed my son, otherwise he would be here today", he said.

He took a lock of his son's hair before the body was buried "to be near my boy's spirit" and again gave a warning that it would be used in a death singing ceremony directed at Renmark police if the were not punished by white law.

John Pat was arrested after a clash between Aborigines and police in Renmark early last month and died in police custody. His death led to scores of Aborigines in the town going on the rampage. At the weekend police agreed with Mr Whinnen that alcohol was the Aborigine's main problem.

However a witness at the inquest, a white bar maid, has said that some police involved in the fatal incident last month were "rotten drunk" at the time.

Soviet Union: Lidija Doronina-Lasmane

By Caroline Moorehead

Mrs Lidija Doronina-Lasmane, a Latvian in her late fifties, who has been earning her living as a seamstress while working for the Baptist Church, has been charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to five years in prison, to be followed three years of internal exile.

She is one of a growing number of people of non-Russian nationality - Ukrainian, Estonian, Armenian, Georgian and Lithuanian - imprisoned for protesting against what they regard as an official policy of "Russification" and



Prisoners of conscience

discrimination against national minorities.

It will be her third prison sentence. She was first arrested after the war and sent to labour camps in the Urals for nursing Latvian partisans.

Towards the end of the 1950s, married by now to a bookkeeper whom she had met in the camps, she returned to live in Latvia, working as a typist in the Ministry of Education. In August, 1970, she was again arrested and accused of possessing the works of Amalrik and Solzhenitsyn.

While she was serving this sentence Mrs Doronina-Lasmane's husband died, and she emerged from prison to nurse her elderly parents.



Mrs Doronina-Lasmane: Third prison sentence.

Dutch strike causes big traffic jams

The Hague (AP) - A broad range of public service workers held strikes and go slows in The Netherlands yesterday, disrupting train and bus services, postal services, garbage collection and customs inspection.

The action by civil service workers came in response to last week's breakdown in talks between the Government and four public employee unions over proposed pay and social security cuts.

Postal services throughout the nation were disrupted after mail sorters struck at four local times in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and several other cities. Railway workers refused to man trains north of Amsterdam until after the morning commuter rush, causing enormous traffic jams and making much of the western Netherlands late for work.

Customs workers engaged in a go-slow causing delays at border points, Rotterdam harbour and Rotterdam and Amsterdam airports.

The total number of workers involved in the action was put at about 23,500 by a spokesman for ABVA/KABO, a civil servants union within the Dutch Federation of Trade Unions.

Britain breaks three-year absence

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office with Special Responsibility for Africa, yesterday began the first official visit to South Africa by a British Minister for just over three years.

South Africa is the final stop on what British officials describe as a three-nation "familiarization" tour which has already taken in two of Pretoria's most important black-ruled neighbours, Angola and Zimbabwe.

Apart from its rarity value, Mr Rifkind's visit has also aroused interest because of its timing, coming in the week after White South Africans voted decisively in favour of the Government's plan to extend limited political rights to the Indian and mixed-blood Coloured minorities.

Although the British Govern-

ment considers the new constitution to be deeply flawed, chiefly because it excludes the 72 per cent of the South African population who are black, the Foreign Office has publicly welcomed the big "yes" vote in the referendum on the grounds that it "will facilitate the process of change which we would like to see".

British sources said that one of the main purposes of Mr Rifkind's talks yesterday with Mr F. W. de Klerk, the Interior Minister and right-hand man of Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, was to find out "how the South African Government sees the way ahead after the referendum".

Mr Rifkind also had a meeting with Mr Roelof "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, at which it is understood he was asked about remarks he made earlier in

Zimbabwe which aroused criticism here, notably his view that the removal of Cuban troops in Angola should not be formally linked to a settlement of the Namibia question, and his condemnation of South African attacks on neighbouring countries alleged to be sheltering African National Congress guerrillas.

Today Mr Rifkind is due to visit Soweto, the large black township outside Johannesburg, and will also meet several leaders of radical black opinion at a luncheon hosted by the British Ambassador.

They include Bishop Manas Butheza, a distinguished Lutheran theologian and exponent of Black Consciousness and Dr Nthato Motlana, who came to prominence at the time of the Soweto riots of 1976 as the leader of the so-called Committee of 10.

Danish Premier attacked outside home

From Our Correspondent, Copenhagen

Mr Poul Schluter, Denmark's Conservative Prime Minister, was shaken but suffered only minor injuries after a thief attacked him at his central Copenhagen home early yesterday.

According to police sources, a youth had accepted a bet of £15 from a friend to steal the nameplate from the front door of the Prime Minister's third floor flat in the fashionable Frederiksberg quarter. Mr Schluter and a caretaker apprehended him as he was unscrewing the plaque, and he escaped after striking Mr Schluter.

Mr Schluter, aged 54, and Denmark's first Conservative premier this century, has said he will not start legal proceedings.

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Negligence in Hongkong style completion

Edward Wong Finance Co Ltd v Johnson Stokes & Master

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Evers, Lord Roskill, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Brightman (Judgment delivered November 7)

A firm of solicitors in Hongkong who knew that the property was mortgaged to a bank nevertheless followed a generally accepted practice known as "completion Hongkong style" and forwarded the whole of the purchase money advanced by the client, the prospective mortgagee of the property, in exchange not for the executed documents of title but for an undertaking by the vendor's solicitor to forward them within a specified period, were held to be negligent since that practice involved a foreseeable risk which could have been avoided. Accordingly the solicitors were liable in damages to their client because the vendors' solicitor absconded with the money and the bank refused to execute a redemption deed so that the client failed to obtain the agreed security for the advance to the purchaser.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council allowed an appeal by the appellants, Edward Wong Finance Co Ltd, from a decision of the Court of Appeal of Hongkong (Sir Denys Roberts, Chief Justice, Mr Justice J. J. O'Connell and Mr Justice J. J. O'Connell) made on June 4, 1981, who allowed an appeal by the respondent firm of solicitors, Johnson Stokes & Master, from the judgment of Mr Justice Fennell, who had ordered them to pay HK\$1,295,000 and interest to the appellants.

Mr Peter J. Millar, QC, and Miss Marion Simmons for the appellants; Mr Leslie Price, QC, and Mr Richard Mills-Owens, QC, for the respondents.

LORD BRIGHTMAN said that the appeal was concerned with the standard of care owed by a solicitor to his client, an intending mortgagee of property, under the conveyancing practice prevalent in Hongkong.

The subject matter was the ground floor of a factory building. The building was owned by Ho Sau-ki subject to a mortgage to the Hang Seng Bank.

By an agreement dated December 17, 1975, Ho Sau-ki agreed to sell the building to Lucky Time Finance Co Ltd free from the mortgage. On the same day Lucky Time agreed to sub-sell to Mr Chan and Kai Ming Investment Co Ltd. The sub-purchasers agreed between themselves to appropriate the ground to Mr Chan.

Po Fung Finishing Works Ltd was the tenant of part of the ground floor and an associated company was the tenant of the remainder. Mr Chan approached Mr Shum, Managing Director of Po Fung and its associated company, and offered to sell the ground floor of the building for \$1,850,000, and on December 30 agreement was reached. Mr Shum approached Mr Wong, the managing director of the appellants, for finance.

He agreed that his company would lend \$1,355,000 against a mortgage of the property and the personal guarantees of Mr Shum and his co-directors. The rest was to be found from other sources.

On January 21, 1976, the appellants instructed the respondents, a long-established and highly respected firm of Hongkong solicitors, to act for them in the mortgage transaction. The firm entrusted the work to Miss Leung, a member of their staff who had qualified as a solicitor in 1970 and had joined the firm in 1973.

The respondents initiated a land search against the property and that revealed charges in favour of the Hang Seng Bank to secure banking facilities up to \$4,400,000 and interest. They wrote to Mr Danny Yiu, the solicitor acting for the vendor, informing him that they had instructions to prepare a mortgage over the property in time for completion on January 26.

The tight time-table envisaged for the completion of the purchase and mortgage was not exceptional in Hongkong. Mr Danny Yiu was a one-man firm and nothing was known against his integrity.

On January 27 the respondents wrote to Mr Danny Yiu stating that they would ask their clients to put them in funds with the mortgage proceeds of \$1,355,000 towards payment of the purchase price of the premises upon receipt of his undertaking that he would within 10 days upon receipt from them of their cheque for that amount send them, *inter alia*, a duly executed assignment to Bovill (Mr Shum's shelf company which was in fact purchasing the property) and an attested copy of the cancellation of the sub-purchase agreement; and that he would arrange for the reassignment of the premises from the Hang Seng Bank to Ho Sau-ki to be registered. Mr Danny Yiu gave the undertakings.

The appellants handed to the respondents banker's drafts in favour of Mr Danny Yiu totalling \$1,665,000, the additional \$310,000 with which the proceedings were not concerned being the result of a private arrangement between Mr Wong and Mr Shum. The respondents delivered the cheques to Mr Danny Yiu.

Within a few days he left Hongkong with the appellants' money and money belonging to other victims. On February 20 solicitors acting for the bank confirmed that the bank had not received any redemption money and had not executed any reassignment, and so the appellants' intended charge over the land was worthless.

In 1976 the appellants issued proceedings against Bovill and the guarantors for repayment of the money advanced and interest. A year later the appellants added the respondents as defendants claiming that they had failed to exercise due care, skill and judgment in the performance of their duty to take the necessary steps to protect the appellants' interests.

The alleged shortcomings of the respondents could be summarised as a failure to secure that the appellants' money would be applied for the redemption of the property from the mortgage in favour of the bank, and subject thereto to payment of any purchase money to the vendors.

The normal method of completing a contract for the sale of land in England was for the purchaser's solicitor to deliver to the vendor's solicitor a draft for the balance of the purchase money in exchange for the executed grant of the land or interest in and to the land. If the property was subject to a mortgage the mortgage would either be a party to the grant and receive the money by way of redemption, or he would execute a separate release of his charge in return for the redemption money.

If the property purchased was to be financed by a new mortgage the loan would be made against delivery of the executed grant and instrument of charge. The payment of money and perfection of title were simultaneous transactions. In the instant case that simple and fraud-proof procedure was not followed.

The defence of the respondents was that it was the normal and customary conveyancing practice in Hongkong for the purchase money to be handed to the vendor's solicitor in reliance upon undertakings such as were given by Mr Danny Yiu, and that they were entitled to consider that the appellants' interests were adequately protected by such undertakings.

There was compelling evidence both from the appellants' expert witness, who was then the President of the Law Society of Hongkong, and from the senior partner of the respondents, of the existence and merits of that practice, and there were findings of fact by the trial judge and the Court of Appeal to the same effect.

In the Court of Appeal Sir Denys Roberts said that virtually every conveyance and mortgage completed in Hongkong within living memory had been effected by what had become known as the Hongkong style of completion.

The trial judge nevertheless came to the conclusion that the respondents were liable in negligence. The majority of the Court of Appeal took a different view.

The prevalence of the practice was established and it was peculiarly well adapted to the conditions in Hongkong. It had obvious advantages to both solicitors and their clients. Their Lordships intended to say nothing to discourage its continuance.

However, in assessing whether the respondents fell short of the standard of care which they owed towards the appellants, three questions had to be considered. First, did the practice, as operated by the respondents in the instant case, involve a foreseeable risk? If so, could that risk have been avoided? If so, were the respondents negligent in failing to take avoiding action?

In the opinion of their Lordships, the risk of loss to the appellants by placing the money at the disposition of the vendors' solicitor unquestionably involved a foreseeable risk, namely the risk of an embezzlement by the recipient. Such a risk was usually remote, but was none the less foreseeable.

The foreseeability of the risk was proved by the fact that it had been foreseen by the profession. In 1959 a subcommittee was appointed by the Law Society of Hongkong to consider, and if thought fit, make recommendations on matters including whether any and what changes should be made in the conveyancing practice prevailing in Hongkong.

The subcommittee reported in 1965 and it was plain from the report that some solicitors foresaw the risk of a Hongkong style of completion misappropriating. The practice depended upon trust and was one of convenience and courtesy as between the solicitors on each side of the transaction.

According to the report it would not be unethical for a solicitor to insist on English style of completion notwithstanding the possible implication that the solicitor so requesting was not trusting his colleague. The recommendations of the subcommittee were clearly made on the basis that the risk inherent in the Hongkong style of completion (in the absence of precautions to guard against embezzlement) was

one which was likely to fall on the solicitor and not the client.

In the instant case the risk could readily have been avoided without in any way undermining the basic features of the Hongkong style of completion.

For example all that was needed in such a case was that the purchaser's or lender's solicitor should take reasonable steps to satisfy himself that the vendor's or borrower's solicitor had authority from his client to receive the purchase money or loan; and, in the case of property already subject to a mortgage which was to be discharged, so much of the purchase price or loan as was needed to discharge the prior mortgage could be paid by cheque or draft in favour of the mortgagee or his duly authorised agent, and not by a draft in favour of the vendor's solicitor.

Simple precautions such as those would ensure that the purchaser or lender was placed by his solicitor in the favourable position which he ought to occupy when he parted with his money, that was to say he would have an unanswerable claim against the other side for specific performance of that party's obligation to execute the appropriate assurances.

Simple steps such as those would not undermine the basic principles of the Hongkong style of completion because they were those advocated by the Law Society itself in a circular to members dated November 25, 1981.

The risk inherent in the Hongkong style of completion as operated in the instant case being foreseeable, and readily avoidable, the respondents were negligent in not foreseeing and avoiding that risk.

Their Lordships did not attach blame to Miss Leung, the solicitor, in the instant case, in entrusting Mr Danny Yiu with the whole of the money she was merely following the normal practice of her firm, and

she had never been instructed to act otherwise in such a case or to take any special precautions.

Their Lordships had been referred to the agreement for the sale of the factory building by Ho Sau-ki to Lucky Time as a representative example of the standard form of agreement for the sale of land prevalent in Hongkong.

After providing for the sale of the property free from encumbrances there was to be a simultaneous payment of the purchase money by the purchaser and delivery of the executed assignment by the vendor, and (if there was a mortgage outstanding) simultaneous or prior release of that encumbrance to enable the assignment to take place free from encumbrances.

In such a case the Hongkong style of completion would involve a departure from the agreement as signed by vendor and purchaser, and a departure which would not necessarily be to the advantage of the purchaser although often to the advantage of the vendor.

The question therefore arose whether the purchaser's solicitor was, strictly speaking, justified in departing from the contract by permitting a Hongkong style completion without seeking the authority of his client, and if he did so depart without authority, whether he might expose himself to liability in the event of the completion misappropriating, whatever precautions he might have taken.

The solution to that problem might be found in an adjustment to the standard form of contract for sale. Their Lordships recommended that the order of the Supreme Court would be restored so far as the payment of damages, interest and costs by the respondents was concerned. The respondents would pay the costs of the appellants in the Court of Appeal and before the Board.

Solicitors: Linklaters & Paines; Slaughter & May.

Parliament urged to act on sentencing

Regina v Dobbs

Regina v Hitchings

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice Leonard

(Judgment delivered November 7)

The Lord Chief Justice expressed the hope that Parliament would see fit to enable the court to suspend youth custody sentences in whole or in part. The present impossibility of ordering suspension often presented the court with a dilemma.

His Lordship was delivering judgment allowing appeals by Anthony Thomas Dobbs, aged 18, and Andrew Paul Hitchings, aged 19, both of Ross-on-Wye, against sentences of 12 months' youth custody imposed in Hereford Crown Court by Mr Recorder Curtis QC on pleas of guilty to inflicting grievous bodily harm on a man who was taking his dog for a walk. On appeal the sentences were reduced to six months' youth custody.

Lord Elystan-Morgan, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for Dobbs; Mr P. M. Thomas, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for Hitchings.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the man taking his dog for a walk just before midnight, saw two youths hiding in some school grounds. A third youth approached and punched the man in the face. He could remember nothing after that until he woke up in hospital.

The appellant Dobbs admitted kicking the man while he was on the ground and punching him. Hitchings, who had a "punch fracture" of the hand, admitted kicking and punching the victim.

One of the more distressing parts of the case, from the appellant's point of view, was that Dobbs had enjoyed the highest reputation, had never been in trouble of any sort with the police, was highly spoken of, came from a caring family and had excellent references. One asked oneself what caused

such a young man to behave in such a barbaric fashion. The answer, in part at any rate, was drink. Undoubtedly each appellant had had far too much to drink.

The appellant Hitchings was in much the same position except that he had a previous conviction, but it had nothing to do with violence.

The question was: how did one deal with such thuggery?

First, it had to be made perfectly clear that young men who elected to behave in such a manner would be going to lose their liberty straight away. The problem was the length of time which the court should impose by way of custodial sentence in such circumstances.

Their Lordships noted that, unfortunately, it was not possible for terms of youth custody to be suspended either in whole or in part. Consequently the sentencing court was often in a dilemma.

Doubtless from the point of view of the public and of the victim, a comparatively lengthy term of

custody was appropriate because society had to mark its strong disapproval of young bullies who went around and beat up inoffensive citizens who were taking their dogs for a walk.

On the other hand, one would like, having made the point, to allow the young man his liberty after a certain length of sentence had been served. For instance, in the present case it might well have been that the recorder would have made up his mind that the appropriate term was 12 or even 18 months but, in the light of the character, testimonials and so on, perhaps only six months of that term needed to be served - but that he could not do.

So, what was he to do? Either he passed a sentence of, say, 18 months, none of which he was allowed to suspend and would probably be too long. Or he went to the other end, which was the only alternative, and passed an affirmative sentence of that length of time which he would have ordered to be

served on passing a partly suspended sentence - six months.

Each of these two was going to be wrong for one reason or another. That was the situation which faced the court.

One hoped that Parliament would see fit to make it possible before not too long for the courts to do that which in many cases they would properly wish to do.

However, at the moment, that was not possible. So what had to be done? Plainly the only proper course in the circumstances was to pass the lesser of the two sentences, making it clear at the same time for the benefit of the long-suffering public that, if it had been possible to pass a sentence of 18 months, part of which would be suspended, that is what would have happened.

Applying the principles which their Lordships had endeavoured to set out, they had concluded that the proper sentence was six months rather than the 12 months imposed by the recorder.

Received information admissible

Regina v Muir

Before Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Bristow and Sir John Thompson

(Judgment delivered November 7)

The evidence of a district manager, who when cross-examined gave evidence of a fact he had obtained from head office, but who was not the person responsible for the compilation and custody of the records there, was admissible.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) in a reserved judgment so held dismissing an appeal by Alexander Martin Muir against conviction at Rochester Crown Court (Judge Joseph Dean and jury) for an offence of theft.

Mr Gregory Stone, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals for the appellant, Mr John Foy for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN said that the appellant was convicted of theft of a video recorder hired to him under a hiring agreement. At his trial, the appellant said that two unknown men, whom he had assumed to be from the hiring company had collected the video recorder. The set had never been seen since.

The district manager gave evidence that repossession of equipment could be carried out by the local showroom or by the head office. He said that the video recorder had not been possessed by the local office.

When cross-examined, he said that he had contacted head office and was told that no one from there had been despatched to call on the appellant.

It was accepted that the district manager could give evidence that the video had not been repossessed

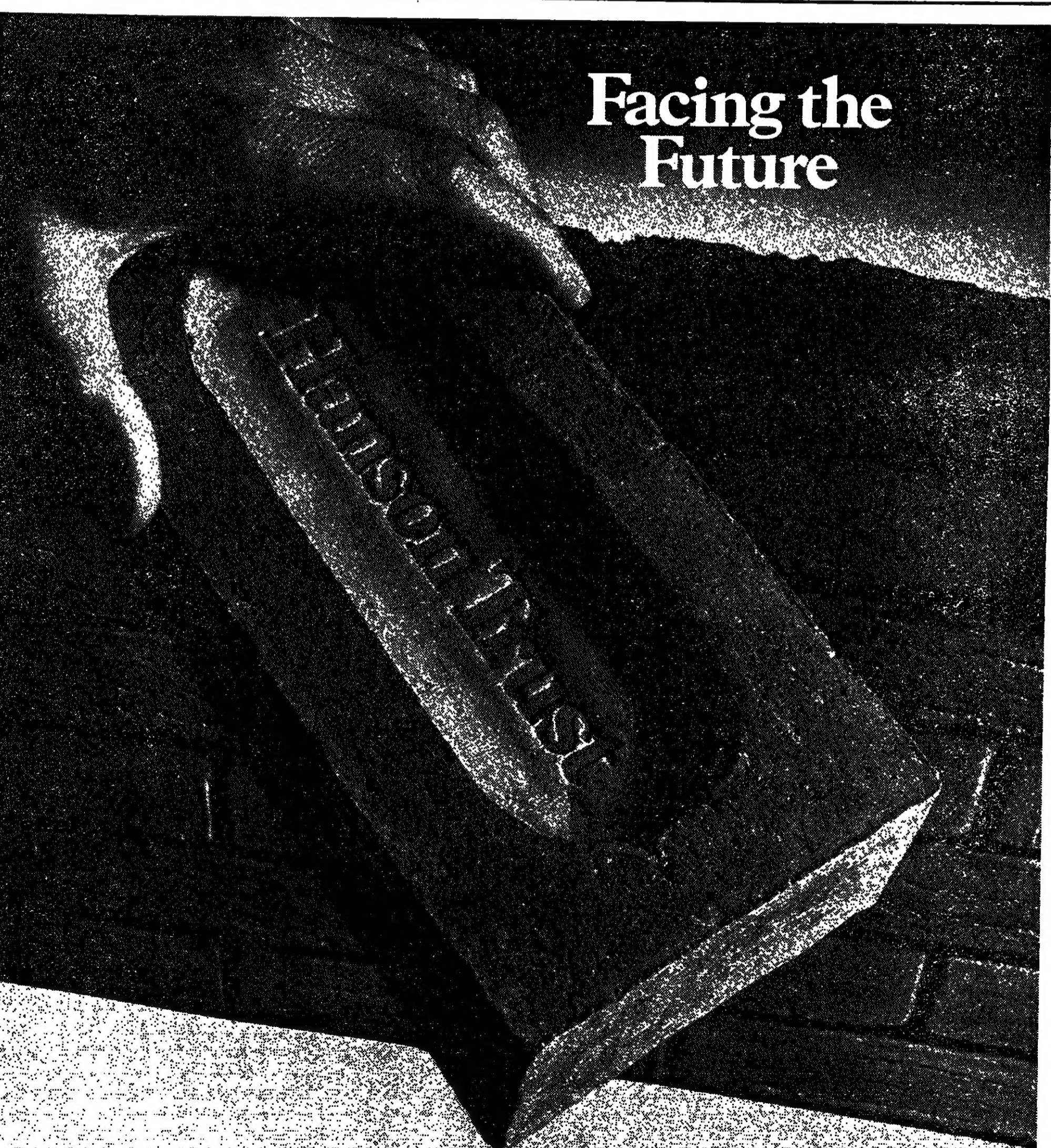
by the local office. It was submitted, relying on *R v Patel* ((1981) 73 Cr App R 117), that his evidence to the effect that there was no record in the head office that it had been repossessed was inadmissible.

This was not a case of a document having to be produced from which an inference might be drawn to prove a particular fact. There was no document in existence.

The question was as a matter of fact had the video been repossessed by the company? The district manager was in charge of the transaction with full knowledge of it and the best person to give the relevant evidence. He said he was 100 per cent certain that the video had not been repossessed.

In the way in which the evidence came out, it was admissible and the appeal was accordingly dismissed. Solicitors: Mr R. A. Crabbe, Maidstone.

Facing the Future



Disqualifying drivers

Hughes v Challes

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice McCullough

(Judgment delivered November 4)

The decision to disqualify a defendant pending his taking a driving test pursuant to section 93(7) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 depended on the criterion of his competence to drive and not on the safety of his driving.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing an appeal by Alan Hughes against the decision of Judge Brindley at Bristol Crown Court on March 25, 1983 who dismissed the defendant's appeal against his disqualification for driving until he had passed a test of competence to drive pursuant to section 2 of the 1972 Act.

Mr Christopher Sharp for the defendant; Mr Colin Sara for the prosecution.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the defendant had been riding a motorcycle at 80 mph along a road subject to a 30 mph restriction. At the time he was suffering from an episode of hypomania due to the manic-depressive psychosis. The manic-depressive psychosis was an effect of that was to make him elated, impulsive and overconfident. It was accepted by the prosecution in the crown court that the

episode was genuine. A psychiatrist's report indicated that there was no evidence of psychiatric illness although incidents of hypomania might recur.

The crown court found that under normal circumstances the defendant was not incompetent to drive, but took the view that section 93(7) of the 1972 Act was designed to ensure that only safe drivers drove on the roads. That was clearly a misconstruction of that section. In *R v Donnelly* ((1975) RTR 243, 245) it was said that "the enactment of section 93 (7) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 is to test drivers who may have become disqualified and who may for some reason show some lack of competence or that some efficiency relating to their driving should be further tested".

The crown court had adopted too wide a construction of the section, which amounted to an error of law.

The order for disqualification would be quashed, but the secretary of state would be notified of the circumstances pursuant to section 92 of the 1972 Act, which relates to disqualification or disability.

Mr Justice McCullough delivered a concurring judgment. Solicitors: Pigot & Whitehouse, Highbridge; Alletsons, Burnham-on-Sea.

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FASHION JEWELRY by Suzy Menkes

Mourning to night

Jet is the fashion jewelry of the season. A hundred years ago, the Victorians took jet to their black bombazine bosoms as a status symbol of mourning. Now the sombre matt black brooches or their racier polished-up relations are worn as elegant accessories to evening dressing. Genuine jet was carved into flowers, fruit and foliage, with

the ivy leaves of overgrown graveyards a gloomy favourite. Modern equivalents are faceted stones, set in gleaming steel or strung with sparkling crystals to dispel the funeral image. Young jewellers are now working with all kinds of black materials, some jet, but often ebony and vulcanite, which were the first materials to challenge the hold of jet on the mourning market. Fashion

jewelry's "jet" is almost entirely plastic, but it still makes a strong and brooding statement in costume jewelry departments. Jet is used, too, with bold pearls or with paste brilliants that are the other jewelry story this autumn. The combination of white stones with black is a traditional one, both for design effect and for the ritual of mourning; these were the only

jewels considered suitable for the bereaved until well into this century.

The progress of jet from mourning dress to midnight glamour is a social comment on changing times. And the intricacies of the Victorian mourning dress, the gradations of change and the details of etiquette were also social reflections of their times.

By the Victorian era, the rules had become complicated and a social pitfall for the unwary, writes Lou Taylor in her fascinating new book "about mourning dress, Mrs Taylor, a senior lecturer in the Art and Design History Department at the Brighton Polytechnic, charts the development of mourning dress from court ritual to public obsession, taking the death in childbirth of Princess Charlotte in 1817 as a significant moment of general awareness.

Queen Victoria's long widowhood was an important factor in the spread of sartorial rituals. By 1881, *Sylvia's Home Journal* was publishing a list of more than 20 items of clothing needed by a widow for "correct and respectable first mourning". This included 12 handkerchiefs with black borders and "a summer parasol of silk, deeply trimmed with crape, almost covered with no lace or fringe for the first year". The second stage of mourning (less crape and finer fabrics and trimmings) started after a year and a day, with further precise changes until the entire 3½ year period was concluded.

The inequality of the sexes was pointed up in mourning rites. Widowers were obliged only to wear an armband once the funeral was over. But women were fossilized in widow's weeds long after the husband's death. (Queen Victoria never came out of mourning.) "Women were used as a showpiece to display their family's total respectability, sense of conformity and wealth," says Lou Taylor. "Mourning dress was the most perfect vehicle for this purpose."

The special cloths and jewels used for mourning also served another Victorian interest. They generated business. Samuel Courtauld founded his textile empire on machine-woven black silk mourning crape.

Whitby in Yorkshire was once the world centre of the jet jewelry industry and gave work to 1,400 men at its peak in 1872. They turned out the carved carnelians, the mourning crosses, framed brooches filled with symbolic cypress trees or lilies, the seamless necklaces, the aigrettes and hat pins that today are collectors' items.

Victorian mourning jewelry also included the mawkish hair necklaces, bracelets and brooches and the chilling *memento mori* designs of deaths heads and skulls - all relics from pagan cultures. The idea of using jet in its unpolished state for "first" mourning also derived from pre-Christian superstitions concerning re-

flected images of the dead. Conversely, polished jet was supposed to deflect the primitive "evil eye".

Jet jewelry and the rather pretty black and white enamel mourning jewelry carried status and were fashionable. The social prestige attached to giving away mourning rings at a funeral, or wearing specially designed pearl and diamond mourning jewelry, had nothing to do with memories of the dead. They were signals of wealth and status among the living. When mourning jewelry was popularized, mass-produced and therefore slipped down the social scale, it became unfashionable, flourishing among the working classes in the early part of the twentieth century.

A preoccupation with death was replaced by an obsession with sex, and jet with its connotations of mourning was consigned to fashion oblivion. Its revival is the result of fashion's current enthusiasm for all things black and beautiful. The Victorian matron must be turning in her elaborately carved grave to see her symbol of respectability adorning the cleavage of a modern party dress.

"Mourning Dress," by Lou Taylor, Allen and Unwin £15. Lou Taylor will give a lunchtime lecture, "Mourning the Departed", on Wednesday, November 23, at 1.10 pm at the Museum of London.



Yves Saint Laurent's midnight glamour. Velvet complexion highlight on the cheeks with ochre red. Eyes shaded with maroon glacé and with desert rose in a powder duo. Bright current red lips. All from the *Mirail* collection from Yves Saint Laurent Beauté. Deep purple jersey tunic, also black, brown, fuchsia and rust from Saint Laurent Rive Gauche, 113 New Bond Street and 84 Brompton Road SW1. Bust by kind permission of Jaeger. Visagist: Bonnie. Hair: Saun Hunt at Daniel Galvin.



Above: Faceted bold triangular earrings with diamond drops £115, black velvet evening top with V-back £146. Both from Saint Laurent Rive Gauche, 113 New Bond Street W1 and 84 Brompton Road SW1.



Above: Black and white glass and paste earrings £16.50, bracelet £8 and stretchy jet beaded bracelet £34 from Butler and Wilson, 189 Fulham Road. Black angora evening sweater studied with abstract diamond pattern by Fenn Wright and Manson £72 from Dickins and Jones Right Now department, Caroline Berry Aitkenham and Cima Loughton, next week.

Right: Whitby jet hand-carved Victorian necklace £80, earrings £30 and twist brooch £32 all from Liberty, Regent Street, W1. Edwardian jet bracelet £48 by Cobra and Bellamy at Joseph Tricot, 18 Sloane Street SW1. Pewter satin wrap evening blouse by Blues £90 from Harvey Nichols Knightsbridge SW1. Numbers, Welbeck Street W1. Dizzy Brent Cross NW4. Country Scene Southwell Notts. Brown Thomas Dublin.



Right: Ugo Corraani's black dice necklace with diamond spots £48, earrings £28.50, from a range newly arrived at ground floor jewelry department, Harrods. Cobalt blue angora evening sweater with black sequinned belt and cuffs. By Silvia at £180 from Designer Room at Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1.



Below: Jet, gilt and diamond collar £100 from Art Deco specialist Merola, 108 Kensington Church Street, W8. Jet, pearl and paste earrings by Monty Don £23 from their boutique at Harvey Nichols, SW1 and Liberty. Monty Don catalogue from 40-43 Rheidol Terrace, London N1. Black cashmere cardigan with pearl bead latticework, also grey or cream, by Edina Ronay £161 from Edina and Lena 141 Kings Road SW3 and Liberty, Regent Street W1.



Above: Victorian jet necklace £75, jet earrings £6.50, bracelets from £15. All from Michaela Frey, 41 South Molton Street W1. White angora V-back top by Cezanne Designer Collection £31.85 from Fenwick New Bond Street W1.

How to get into the Harvey Nichols Designer Sale before anyone else.

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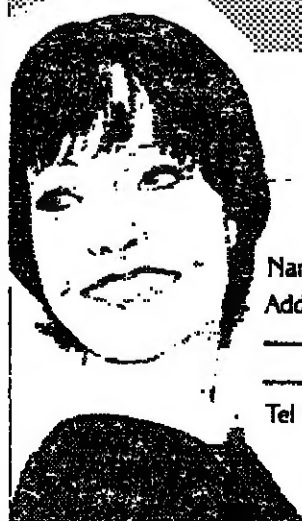
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Penny Black, an exhibition of modern jewelry, opens at Knowles Brown, 27 Hampstead High Street NW3 next Tuesday (November 15 to December 24, closed Monday and Saturday afternoon). The nine exhibitors, all women and all recent art school graduates, are working mainly in dark materials like Nuala Jamison's shiny black acrylic and Jane Kennard's black ebony inlaid with brightly coloured resins. Julia Mannheim calls her plastic-covered steel "Wre Wear", while Aileen Hamilton uses bone china. The fashion jewelry also includes the roughly modern nylon from Alison Baxter. Prices to £40.

● Newly arrived from Italy at Harrods - bold black jewelry by Ugo Corraani, the Roman designer, who makes Karl Lagerfeld's witty jewelry.

● Jet is the fossilized driftwood of a monkey puzzle tree. Vulcanite and ebony are early plastics made from hardened rubber. French jet is black glass. All from antique shops and stalls.

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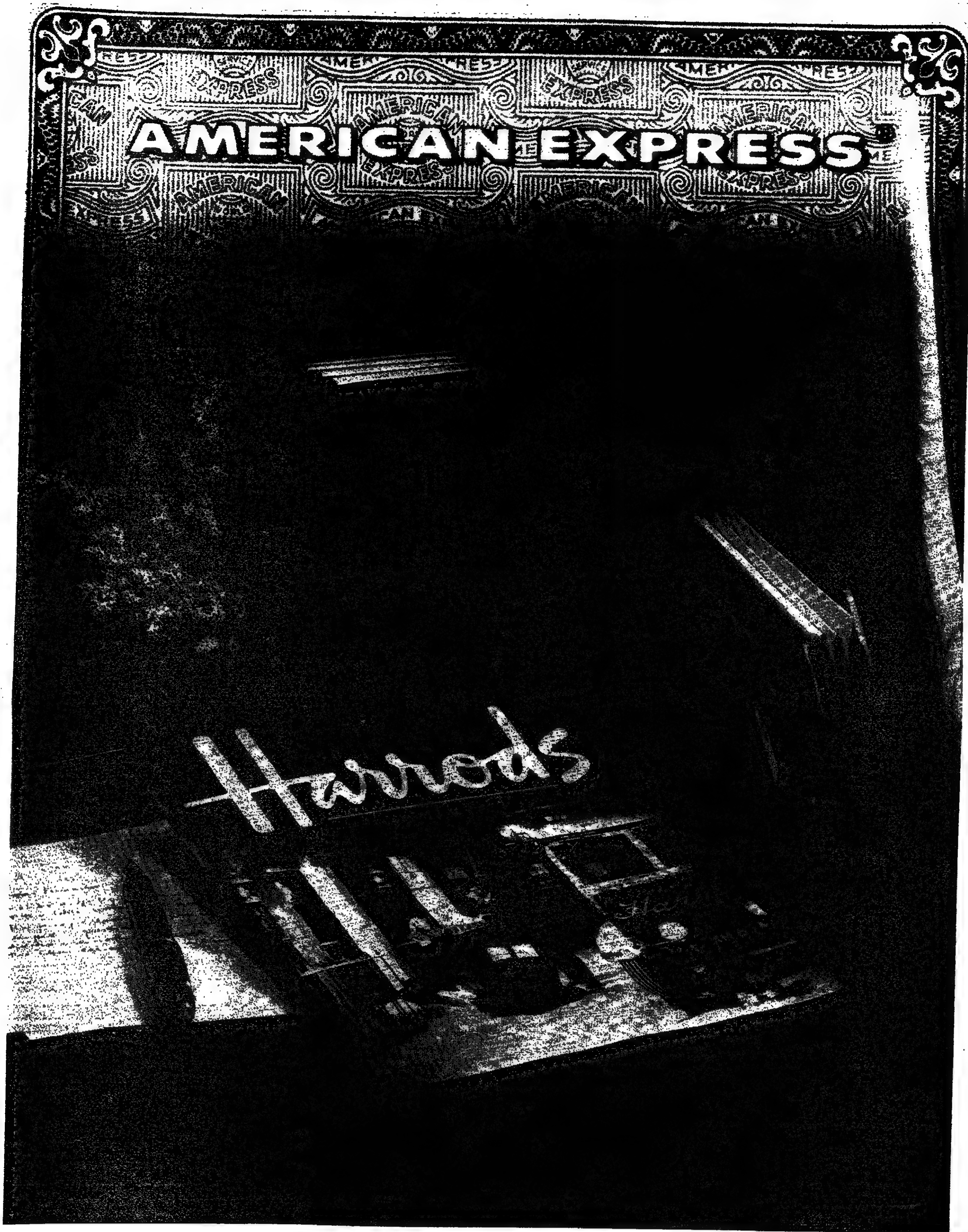


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SPECTRUM

The television of tomorrow

In the beginning was the wireless, then came the black and white television, then colour, then video, now cable. Michael Tracey looks at how television will develop in the next twenty years

In the 1960s there was a science fiction series on television called *The Outer Limits*. At the start of each programme the picture would disappear, to be replaced by the signs of electrical interference. A voice heavy with threat and authority would urge the viewer not to try to adjust the set since "we have taken control".

In the next two decades "they" will take control of your television set and use it in ways which, even now, are to most people almost unimaginable. The humble set in the corner of the living room is becoming the focus of a vast range of new purposes and functions that will profoundly affect leisure and work.

A year or so ago, the president and chief executive of Time Inc., an organization which has been a major force in the growth of cable TV in the United States, offered a vision of TV in the year 2001 which did not only encompass the idea of wider choice, but suggested that the viewer may become the ultimate definer of what he or she will see.

In the magazine *Broadcasting*, he said: "You may one day view a movie to one else will ever see because you yourself directed it along the lines that appealed especially to you. That includes not just compressing or expanding sequences, but choosing them according to your taste. You could have 100 hours of film, stills and graphics from which to put together your own 40-minute or two-hour show. Or your home computer, containing profiles of members of your family, would automatically pick certain elements and eliminate others, depending upon which family member was watching."

He added that Time was developing what it calls demand electronic publishing, "enabling the home viewer-reader to create his or her own magazine, to pick and choose from a sea of information photos, maps and graphics so that some stories can be greatly expanded and others cut down or eliminated."

An even more visionary view of telecommunications in the year 2001 is offered by Dr Arthur Harkins of the University of Minnesota. He believes that as microelectronics and telecommunications become more advanced, cheaper, and smaller, they will be implanted in the human body and even begin to replace parts of it. Man will become what Harkins calls *homo sapiens chntronicus*, a hybrid of flesh, blood and information-processing silicon, "a symbiotic blend of culture-bearing person and culture-bearing machine".

He envisages wristwatch-size devices which calculate, compute, measure body functions, talk, listen, forecast, take dictation, store and update every second all the information in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, act as a videophone and provide all kinds of aids to information.

Homes will themselves become "smart", monitoring everything that is happening within them and, where necessary, communicating with their owner. Cities will also become "smart", seeing, understanding and regulating everything that happens within their boundaries, from traffic accidents, to crime, to pollution, to voting. And so it goes on, extraordinary developments which begin with and will be centred on what we now see as the little box in the corner of the room, the telly.

In the year 2001, even if you are not walking around like an android, you will have long since ceased to regard the TV as just a machine through which a limited number of entertainment and information channels are received. You will instead possess a home communication system (HCS) as a central feature of your home and a number of portable TV sets for use in other rooms.

Into your HCS will come signals from video cassette recorders and videodisc machines, both of which will be as ubiquitous as transistor radios

RADIO AND TV TIMES, TUESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER 2001

BBC

BBC1
10.00 America's Cup from Perth
14.30 PM's Questions



John Selwyn Gummer, under fire.
21.00 Soccer: Spurs v. New Orleans

BBC2
7.00 Lifeline
14.00 Selma Scott Hour
20.00 The Exorcist XXV

BBC3
12.00 Olympic Games from Calcutta
21.00 Don Carlos, Glyndebourne

BBC4 DBS
9.00 Play School
12.00 Jackanory Special
16.00 Junior Mastermind

BBC5 DBS
6.00 Golf from Orlando
12.00 Kenya Marathon

BBC6 DBS
15.00 Blues Peter
19.00 Film '01
23.00 Newnight

ITV

THAMES 1
14.00 Crown Court
19.30 Coronation Street
22.00 News at 12

THAMES 2
12.00 Olympics from Calcutta
18.00 Benny Hill
19.30 Denis

ITV3 DBS
9.00 Frost and Friends



David Frost, chatting.
15.00 Crown Court
21.00 New Sweeney

CHANNEL 4A
16.00 American Football
19.00 His and His
21.00 Paul Hogan

CHANNEL 4B
1.00 What the Papers Say
16.00 Tube Nostalgia
20.00 Brookside

SOUTHERN 1
as Thames 1
SOUTHERN 2
as Thames 2 except
18.00 Des O'Connor

FOREIGN

ABC
11.00 Good Morning America
23.00 Dynasty

NBC
11.00 Today
24.00 New Waltons

CBS
11.00 CBS News
23.00 I Love Lucy

TF1
19.00 La Cage aux Folles 8
Luxembourg
21.00 James Last

RAI
20.00 Tosca from La Scala
Koin
21.30 Steppenwolf Pt 7

MUSIC

MTV 1 MOR
12.00 Tony Blackburn
MTV 2 AOR
22.00 Dead Sings

MTV 3 Rock
24.00 Midnight Rambler
BRITON Reggae
CAPITAL MOR
WESTMINSTER Classical

NEWS

BBC WORLD SERVICE headline
REUTER TWO headline
REUTER ONE features
CHANNEL 58 NEWS headline

TED TURNER headline
THE TIMES opinion/features
MIRROR NEWS headline

Broadcast summary highlights (Details in full, CeeFax pp400-436)

FILMS/CABLE

Home Box Office
20.00 Casablanca 2



Here's looking at Gere and Kinski.
Telefirst
20.00 Schindler's Ark

Gaumont
22.00 A Star is Born (1988)
BFI Classics
14.00 Battleship Potemkin
24.00 I Spit On Your Grave

Academy
21.00 Je Suis D'Accord, Jacques
Gate
16.00 Finger Linkin' Good

RERUNS

Night Owl
2.00 Johnny Carson
6.00 Soccer: Arsenal v. Delhi
Second Sight
21.00 Good Morning America
24.00 Forsythe Saga

FILMS/DBS

Telefusion
18.00 The Spy in the Cab
20.00 Casablanca 2

Channel 10
21.00 Pom Deterrer
Nickelodeon
14.00 E.T. Meets Darth Vader
24.00 The Thatcher Story



Penelope Keith as Mrs Thatcher.
COMPUTER
BBC/ACORN (CeeFax 567)
IBM 1 (CeeFax 101)
IBM 2 (CeeFax 102)
APPLE (CeeFax 990)

SERVICES
BANKS (CeeFax 397)
POST OFFICE (CeeFax 399)
SUPERMARKETS (CeeFax 391)
SPORTS (CeeFax 555)
ENTERTAINMENTS (CeeFax 392)

ADULT
DOC JOHNSON'S
23.00 Danish dentist
SUE SUMMERS
2.00 Naughty But Nice
ELECTRIC BLUE
21.00 Bristol Fashion
PLAYBOY
20.00 Mud Wrestling

How a broadcasting guide might bill a night's viewing in the year 2001. British homes will be bombarded with a huge choice of television signals

are today: from terrestrial transmitters (some covering whole regions, others serving localities within a 15-mile radius) from optical fibre cable, from communications satellites serving local cable systems or master antennae on blocks of flats, and particularly from satellite signals beamed directly into your home.

Direct broadcast satellites (DBS), which will be the most important source of TV programmes by 2001, is a natural development from the communications satellites which have already transformed worldwide telecommunications. DBS will have vastly greater power, be more highly focused in terms of where the signals fall and therefore have a potential signal strength 1,000 times greater than that of communications satellites. The net effect of this is that the size of the dish needed to receive DBS signals will be considerably smaller than those required for communications satellites.

Satellites will be the cheapest way to deliver TV signals

The immediate problem faced by anyone who would wish to receive satellite signals in the home is not just the cost, size and efficiency of the dish. They are also faced with the difficulty of how to pick up signals from different satellites parked in different orbital slots. By the year 2001, this will be solved by what are known as planar or waveguide antennae. A one-metre parabolic dish will be replaced by a flat planar 3ft square which will be electronically steered from satellite to satellite across a wide area without physically moving, guided according to instructions programmed into a home computer.

How many channels will a home communications system be able to receive from DBS? An American corporation, Comsat, estimates that by 2001 there will be room for 110 to 152 satellite-delivered channels for each American time zone. John Howkins, a British expert, estimates that there could be 175 channels utilizing the 12 gigahertz (12m kilohertz) range.

Every European country, for example, was awarded five channels in this range for DBS transmission. And that is only for starters. By the late 1990s, a whole new part of the direct broadcast spectrum will have been opened up in the 22.5 to 23.5 GHz range which could provide another 150 to 300 channels. 2001 may also see the advent of laser-driven, light-wave satellite communications with footprints, the area covered by the beam, no larger than a city block.

An indication of what is in store emerged recently when it was announced in New York that, despite

concern over a growing traffic jam in earth-orbit, it has now become possible to allocate more than 1,800 TV channels for direct broadcast to nations in the western hemisphere without having to worry about serious interference among them.

nations in the western hemisphere without having to worry about serious interference among them.

By 2001, satellites will have established themselves as the cheapest, most efficient, most easily maintained way of delivering signals to homes.

The HCS will in all probability also be connected to a high capacity, broadband cable system. All cable by 2001 will consist of optic fibre, a micro-thin tube of glass or even plastic fibres no thicker than a human hair, which is able to transmit light signals with little or no distortion by using the principle of total internal reflection.

Signals are converted into a series of extremely rapid pulses of light by tiny, solid state lasers or light-emitting diodes that can "pulse" at a rate of 550 million times per second. This allows enormous amounts of pieces of information to be transmitted which are then picked up at the far end of the fibre, reconverted into an electrical signal for the benefit of a standard receiver to appear as displays of information or TV programmes.

The most exciting aspect of optic-fibre cable systems will be their enormous "bandwidth": the greater the bandwidth, the more information they can carry at any one moment. For example, a telephone signal is not especially complex and only requires a narrow bandwidth. A TV picture, which is far more complex, requires a much wider bandwidth and hence cable with a greater capacity.

As an insight into what might be possible, ponder this fact. In a paper prepared in 1981 Professor John Ward of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Electronic Systems Laboratory, referred to experiments in which "fibre optic cable lengths of half a mile have been operated in digital mode with an effective bandwidth of 200,000 megahertz; 500 times that of

the latest 58-channel CATV (cable television) systems". For various technical reasons the 58 channels would equate to 30 in Britain, creating the possibility of fibre cable systems with a 15,000 TV channel capacity.

The principal advantage of cable communications will not be the vastly increased range of channels, but that instead of having a passive relationship with the TV screen, viewers will be able to interact with all the services that TV and its attendant technologies are able to provide.

The living room will become your Odeon Leicester Square

The 1980s' teletext system - BBC CeeFax and ITV Oracle - in which a limited amount of information is carried on the back of TV signals will have been largely replaced by videodata services, with vast amounts and kinds of information stored on computers and linked to an HCS by optical fibre cable. Personal computers, a key part of HCS, will allow viewers to program and reprogram the kind and quality of information which they may require.

Interactivity of the system will also link into a wide network of local services and connect receivers through a national, integrated communication network to, for example, banks, shops, police and fire stations.

Since by 2001 receivers will also be part of the large proportion of the population working in the information-based industries, firms will in all probability allow them to work from home. The unintended social consequences of this - less contact with the community, collapse of profits for the oil companies, collapse of the railways, increased rate of divorce and nervous disorder - will be equally profound.

The most apparent difference in TV viewing in the year 2001 will be the size and quality of the images and

sounds presented. The quality of the picture will have changed out of all recognition by the conversion from analog to digital technology and the adoption of high definition TV standards. This will allow for much bigger screens - probably about 100in - and a picture quality comparable to 35mm film.

There will also have a split-screen capacity to allow monitoring of what might be happening on other channels, and will be touch-sensitive allowing the enlargement of particular parts of images. There will, of course, be stereophonic sound to go with these pictures, and additional soundtracks for foreign language transmissions. The living room will become your very own superior Odeon Leicester Square.

What kind of material will this new technology deliver to our hearths? There will be film channels galore: all-film channels; films and entertainment specials; films, specials and sport; foreign-language film channels; ethnic films and "adult" films. There will be sports channels: 24-hour news; specialized news programmes for fishermen, sailors, gardeners, readers, Christians, ethnic minorities, businessmen, scientists, children, housewives, joggers, children's channels; channels for health, weather, special interest, science; music channels: classical, rock, ethnic, Country and Western; channels for gamblers: bingo, horse racing, and culture channels.

There will be a whole range of channels serving local needs and interests: local services, community noticeboards; local travel, weather, music, sport, gardening, politics, art, education; channels to advertise your house/car/furniture. There will be channels which will give access to vast data banks; send letters, deliver books and newspapers electronically.

There will be in many instances more than one version on offer - some via satellite, some via cable, some through the old-fashioned terrestrial TV system. There will be services from every European country and from the United States.

How will you pay for it? Some channels will be advertiser-supported and free; some will be received as part of a package paid for by subscription; some will be paid for on an individual basis, "pay-per-view". Some will be sponsored by foreign governments and multi-national corporations. The licence fee will be barely remembered.

Some programming will be high quality, others rubbish. Your home will be presented with a veritable cornucopia, a cross between Harrods, a nearly-new shop and the British Museum. At least that is the theory of what one aspect of life will be like in the year 2001.

The author is head of the British Film Institute's Broadcasting Research Unit.

Tomorrow: how soon will all this start to happen?

moreover... Miles Kington

Galtieri's words of wisdom

After a long absence, we are very glad to welcome back General Galtieri, hero of the Malvinas campaign, to answer readers' queries and problems. All yours, General! We in England were rather hoping to see your name crop up in the Argentine elections, General, but there was no sign of it. Did you in fact stand? - F.M. of Newcastle

General Galtieri writes: My friend, this question betrays a certain ignorance of Latin American politics. Sometimes we have a civilian government, sometimes military, but we do not mix the two. In this election, there was no place for soldiers. Besides, a serving officer does not offer himself for election, which is a good thing: it is very humiliating to knock on a door and say, "I am General Galtieri. I wonder if you have considered voting for the United General Party, that is a remarkably pretty baby, yes I too am very worried about the suburban bus service". That is not my style, amigo. Give me a good *compa* any day. Well, one of these days.

As someone who is used to invading islands, could we have your views on the American invasion of Grenada? - A.M. of Ealing

General Galtieri writes: Yes, it certainly brought back memories. The sight of American marines pounding up the beaches reminded me of those precious months when the Malvinas were truly Argentine... excuse me while an old soldier wipes away a tear.

Having said which, I must condemn Mr Reagan's action in toppling General Astibia from office. To topple any general is bad enough, to topple one who has only had four days in office strikes me as not very sporting. He should be given time to make all the usual arrangements - the private plane, the Swiss bank account, you understand?

Were you surprised that the British did not back the Americans as the USA backed us at the time of the Falklands War? How does this affect the special relationship? - H.C. of Edinburgh

General Galtieri writes: It is a strange phrase, this special relationship, in my country it means something else. When we see two men walking in the street hand in hand, we say: "Ah, they are having a special relationship". Then we bang them on the head till they are normal. So when I hear that Britain and the USA have this special relationship, I laugh and think of your two countries having terrible rows and slapping each other's wrists. You see, I have a sense of humour too.

What did you think of the Cecil Parkinson affair? - N.E. of Portsmouth

General Galtieri writes: A shame, a great shame. To lose a good secretary is always a tragedy.

I really meant the sex angle - NE again.

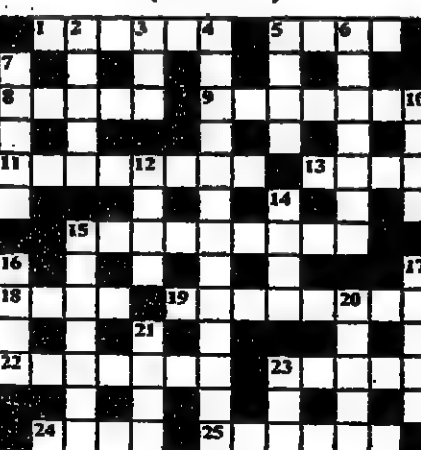
General Galtieri writes again: What sex angle? To a Latin, there was no sex involved. It was all very normal, to have a wife and also a little friend.

How do you rate Mr Neil Kinnock? MP of Hampstead

General Galtieri writes: Ah, your fiery little Welshman! He is a fighter, that one. His speeches translate very well into Spanish, much eloquence and oratory, saying much the same things about Mrs Thatcher as I always did. Well, we shall see if he can do what I failed to do.

(General Galtieri will be back soon to answer more queries. Please keep them short and do not confuse yourself to politics. General Galtieri writes: I am also very good on cooking, personal sex problems and the keep fit.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 196)



- ACROSS: 1 Caper about (6) 5 Window frame (4) 9 Customarily (7) 13 Sparid fish (4) 15 Eldest child (5,4) 18 Superior in quality (4) 19 Perennial garden plant (8) 22 Flower dealer (7) 23 Sudden terror (5) 24 Camera eye (4) 25 Self abroad (6)
- DOWN: 2 Climbing palar (5) 3 Not strict (3) 4 Stage surprise (4,2,7) 6 Metalloid element (7) 7 Stout sticks (5) 10 Yelps (4) 12 River crossing (4) 14 Brief letter (4) 15 Soldier's pit (7) 16 Pitch sign (4) 17 Hand slap (5) 20 Latin word (5) 21 Cot death (1,1,1,1) 23 Semifluid food (3)

SOLUTION to No 195
ACROSS: 1 Cog and Mages 7 Off peak 10 Swish 11 Ego 13 Barb 16 Jack 17 Earner 18 Envy 20 Arms 21 Hook up 22 Ugli 23 Tree 25 Cub
DOWN: 2 Offer 3 AUEW 4 Duke 5 Also 6 Origami 7 Double Dutch 8 Shazpeare 12 Greeks 14 Bey 15 Ormolu 19 Volcano 20 Apt 24 Rooms 25 Cyst 26 Boor 27 Syle

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THE ARTS

Galleries

Transcending all the easy formulas

Raoul Dufy
HaywardBill Jacklin
Marlborough Fine ArtDegas
David CarrittEarly English
Drawings from the
Ashmolean Museum
Morton Morris

We always say that who thinks of an innovation first does not matter, only the ability to use that innovation, to absorb it into one's vocabulary. But life is very unfair, and when an artist manages to do immaculately what we think he ought to do, we generally repay him by just not noticing. Raoul Dufy is a perfect case in point. Certainly one would hardly think of him as an innovator of note. We fall back all too readily on the easy formulas about love of life, a brilliant sense of colour, Gallic charm and all the rest of it. Even walking round the major new retrospective of his work at the Hayward Gallery (from tomorrow until February 3) we are unlikely to be struck by any dazzling new insights, any extraordinary new way of seeing him and his work.

And yet just look, for instance, at the four large decorative murals painted in 1929 for the Weisweiler villa. They have all the familiar motifs – the exotic birds, the tower, the sailing ship, the obelisk, the open-air still-life – deployed in what seems to be a familiar way. But, then, look again at the apparently arbitrary but supremely artful way in which patches of colour are placed more or less to coincide with the crisply drawn forms, but have no relationship in shape at all, and seem to be going their own way happily towards abstraction. Which, when you consider the date of the painting, is pretty remarkable: other artists, such as Léger, were getting credit as bold inventors for the same thing years later. The additional irony, though, is that, even after we have registered intellectually Dufy's priority, it is still difficult to take in totally that it is so, because he does of an experimenter he simply uses his invention as though it has always been there.

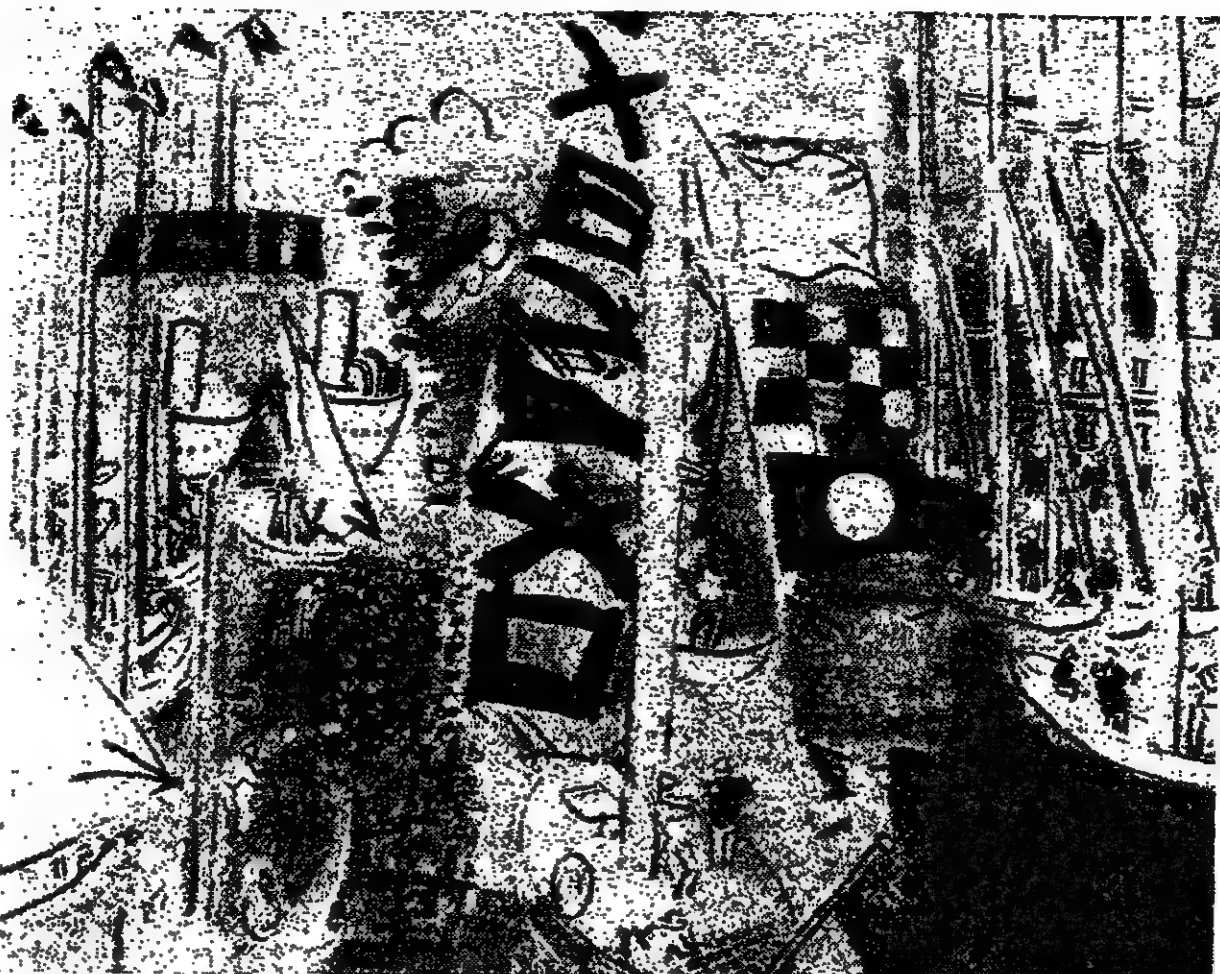
It is this quality of ease, apparent and very likely actual, which has tended to keep Dufy in a minor league, as far as accepted critical

opinion is concerned. Needless to say, he does what he does very well, but is it really, well, serious? Can anything so easily approachable as his dashing, glowing evocations of the race tracks, or his glittering pictures of sea and summer, be regarded as important? Surely there must be some angst somewhere before we can unreservedly accept? It had best be said at once that, if we are looking for hitherto undisclosed angst in this show, then we shall be disappointed. On the other hand, it does make us think again before we apply pejorative overtones to words like "decorative" or "charming". The early works especially, when Dufy was an idiosyncratic independent and then right at the centre of the birth of modernism along with Picasso, Braque and Apollinaire, show a brilliantly original way of seeing and showing, no less worthy of note because it seems to come from a natural cast of mind rather than being arrived at only by hard and conscious effort. Even in his most boldly cubist works, Dufy seems to be an instinctive artist rather than a thinker.

And all the better for it, we might add. If we doubt his seriousness, we need only move on to the fabric designs, which are happily made much of here. Fabric designs for Poiret? Surely those must be the acme of cultivated French frivolity, so abhorrent to the puritan streak in the average English spectator? But no. For one thing the stylistic innovations are even bolder here than in the paintings – there are some, nearly 70 years old, which could teach Bridget Riley and Vasarely a thing or two. And, for another, they are full of a quite different but surely no less estimable seriousness: that of the craftsman who sets out with perfect gravity and humility to master another craft and not patronize it. Dufy's fabric designs are wonderful because they show his imagination at full stretch and because they are totally thought out in terms of their own medium. It is hard to imagine that this part of the show will not have a far-reaching effect on designers of our own time.

Dufy has suffered somewhat from his appalling popularity – the sales of prints and postcards are still enormous, for all the sneers of superior people. But that kind of popularity can be almost indistinguishable from anonymity. This show enables us not so much to revalue, as to value an unacknowledged master from scratch. And the experience is charming and delightful – it would be absurd to try to take that away from Dufy.

From his previous show at Marlborough Fine Art, one might have supposed that Bill Jacklin too was an uncomplicated enjoyer of life, the sort of painter who could make a whole career out of appreciating exactly and sensuously just how the



A glittering view of sea and summer in Dufy's *Le Bassin à D'Anvers*, and Degas's pencil study of Gouffé for *L'Orchestre de l'Opéra*



light falls on a lemon. Even there, however, there were hints of unease – not to mention the fact, which could mean anything or nothing, that he had first attracted attention as a sensitive minimalist. Jacklin's new show, at the same gallery until November 19, confirms all of this, but with the unease coming more to the fore. For example, the idea of *Woman in a Chair* in the earlier show, which was then fairly noncommittal, a study of a particular pose, has now become *Man and Monster*: the girl's mouth is

open in horror as she reaches forward to something nasty behind the painting on the easel, while the painter works on regardless at a picture, not of her but of a headless-looking dragon. The still-lives are still as warmly, relishingly painted as ever, but the presence, sometimes, of mysterious figures behind them is interestingly unsettling. And perhaps the most remarkable paintings in the show are two of old people in hospital, particularly *Man with Bib*, and the curiously was full-length of a man by a window called *The Meditation*. A group of happy, superficial nudes seems intended to balance this effect, but they are finally the sort of painting that goes in one eye and out the other, while the night-side of Jacklin's talents firmly haunts the memory.

In his own life, Degas seems to have been a very complicated and rather mysterious man, but in his work the complexity was reserved for the workings of his artistic intelligence. You might imagine that he was so well-known that nothing new could be expected to emerge from a small show like that at David Carritt until December 9. But, somehow, seeing a group of such superb work all together in such a small space concentrates the mind remarkably. There are wonderful, not-very-familiar studies for familiar paintings, like the drawing of the bass-player Gouffé for *L'Orchestre de l'Opéra*. There are splendid oils like *Alce Courtes*, with its odd precipitous perspective and witty reduction of the women's faces almost to abstract shapes beneath their veils.

And there are works like the pastel *La Conversation*, with its women conversing, exceptionally, in a rustic setting, which look improbably towards Pont Aven, or like the astonishing oil monotype *Effet de Montagne*, which bring us right into the middle of the twentieth century. Of course we know that the side of Degas's art which has been used on chocolate boxes is not really chocolate-boxy. But this show reminds us forcefully that, though on one level the easiest to take of the major Impressionists, on another he was one of the most searching and radical of them all.

Many works in this show come from the Ashmolean's remarkable holdings. Around the corner in St James's at Morton Morris until December 2, is a show of Early English Drawings entirely from the Ashmolean. The variety, from Holbein to Fuseli, is astonishing, and it is hardly possible to do more than pick out personal favourites. Samuel Cooper's portrait head of Thomas Alcock is wonderfully acute. John "Baptist" Malchair's *View of St Barnabas, Oxford, from the Artist's Window* (1782) seems at least fifty years ahead of its time, and so does Thomas Jones's completely anachronistic oil sketch of *Roofs in Naples* from the same year, a teasingly abstract conception of something which, in any case, surely no other artist at that time would have found interesting at all.

John Russell Taylor

Television

Desperate drift

Heroin (Granada) threw up the suggestion that use of the drug is "like putting an electric blanket around yourself" – although perhaps a somewhat expensive one. One addict interviewed in last night's programme admitted to spending up to £700 each day in order to purchase half an ounce of the drug. It is estimated that there are now some forty or fifty thousand "junkies" in this country – the major category being that of working-class youngsters who are, in fact, getting younger all the time.

Addiction leads to criminality, or perhaps criminality leads to addiction: it is difficult to tell, just as it is impossible to know if some other drug or "escape" would not be found if heroin were extirpated. Most of the addicts themselves were desperate cases: anxious, weak, often garrulous but with no sense of self-worth. Such people always find ways of running to oblivion and then to death.

The documentary was the first of three in a series which,

judging by the concentration last night on the case of Gary, will provide in thoroughness what it lacks in sensationalism – there can be no drama in such a situation, in any event, except for those who take pleasure in the rapid downward plunge of the outcast. Gary was a thin, pinched young man who rattled out his words like tracer fire; he had a record of thefts but was now participating in a "community programme" in his area of Edinburgh. He was actually fortunate in having people around him who were willing to become interested in his fate: perhaps that in itself was enough to take him off the drug.

Heroin is composed exclusively by the "fly on the wall" method – it is a necessary one on such occasions, although the immediacy of "real life" situations on television can often become as boring as real life itself. The programme could have done with editing, since even an important subject needs effective presentation.

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

Sweet Charity
Crucible, Sheffield

First seen in Britain in 1967, this Cy Coleman/Neil Simon musical is surprisingly slight, apparently built to get by on a star central performance, a few great songs and a liberal helping of show-stopping Bob Fosse chorus numbers. With its single plot and few good supporting parts, it makes an odd choice for the latest in the Crucible's shining tradition of musical revivals. But Michael Elwyn's bubbling production makes it an evening of shared enjoyment.

For all its Silesian flavour, its study of a female sex-object trying to fight her way out of the rut remains acidly fresh. First seen courting a smooth-faced crook in Dorothy Fields's crisp lyrics ("Do I want? Boy, are you built") only to get pushed into the Hudson and relieved of \$200, the dance-hall hostess of the title has to make the running through a series of more or less ludicrous, always heartbreaking, encounters with men. "She runs her heart like a hotel – guys check in and out all the time," a friend remarks.

Half-drowning while bagel-selling continues on the bank and someone reminds her she should have had swimming lessons, she is rescued and, scarcely dry before getting

confronted for a chaste night in a film star's closet or for 20 minutes in a jammed lift with a cute but neurotic accountant called Oscar.

Suzanne Danielle's Charity is fizzy, funny and resilient without milking the pathos or the wacky personality too hard. She enjoys every minute of it, dances superbly and looks disconcertingly like the gamine Minnelli at times.

The singing, however, is weak. Miss Danielle soon runs out of voice and breath, and her suitors are scarcely happier (one of them seemed to spend a whole verse searching for the key to sing it in). But all succeed as character performances, notably Jonathan Barlow as the hapless Oscar. Charity's natural soulmate as someone who can never see the expected way to get along, and Francesca Whitburn, her abrasive colleague who can and does.

Likewise, the big dance sequences such as "Big Spender" and "The Rhythm of Life" are true to setting and character but their choreography and light six-piece scoring lack the authentic brassy brutality. But, as a wry fable of a girl with big heart and personality cast only for a supporting part in romance, it is an amusing, touching entertainment built round one tremendous performance.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

Bedeljan/Robbins
Queen Elizabeth Hall

To listen to a violinist like Haroutune Bedeljan is to remember that a violin was once made of wood and gut. Not for him the over-cultivated sweetness that passes for perfection with many virtuosos, but instead a commitment to the music which rightly takes in the possibility of rough edges and impurities. Virtuosity comes to him as second nature, but it is used as a means to the interpretative freedom and sense of style that characterize his playing above all else.

Bedeljan's programme, in which he was partnered by the pianist Gerald Robbins, began with Beethoven's E flat major Sonata, Op 12 No 3. Rather than trying to make the outer movements glitter with Haydnesque wit, both artists preferred the gritty approach that reveals this music's more forward-looking qualities. In the central *Adagio con molte espressioni* Bedeljan spun an introspective cantabile line, thus heightening the work's affinity with the "Pathétique" Sonata which was composed soon afterwards.

But Bach's unaccompanied

Partita in D minor was given with at least as much intensity. The last three movements followed one another almost without a break, and as a result the tension was built remorselessly movement by movement. Bedeljan's reading of the final Chaconne was on the grandest scale, though still it was the composer who took first place, not the performer.

Naturally Bedeljan maintained the Jewish bow-strokes he used here for Richard Strauss's Violin Sonata of 1888, a slightly lumpy work which attempts, unsuccessfully, to transcend the constraints of its medium, as the formidable piano part alone, negotiated with ease by the ever resourceful and sympathetic Mr Robbins, made clear. The first movement is a fitting affair, and the finale's rhetoric seems a trifle overblown. Only the middle movement, the more or less celebrated "Improvisation", wholly satisfies.

In Debussy's Violin Sonata he was equally adept at the idiom, stripping all Teutonic profundity from his playing to leave the textures light, delicate and clear but at the same time creating a mysterious, other-worldly atmosphere.

Stephen Pettitt

Philharmonia/Muti
Festival Hall

The last of his three-concert series with the orchestra of which he is now conductor laureate, Sunday's programme of Rossini, Hummel and Mozart by Riccardo Muti and the Philharmonia seemed more of an encore than a grand finale.

Compared with Beethoven and Bruckner last week, the programme seemed on paper a mere makeweight. But Muti and his players were acutely aware of the opportunities. Indeed, necessity, for sheer performance in music of more airy substance. Muti found a particularly beguiling proportion of tone and tone of voice for the last of what Rossini called his "six dreadful sonatas" for strings, neither urging its case too strongly nor overglossing its writing. Rather, the edge and texture of ensemble were retained, during figuration was immaculately even, connecting ideas were shrewdly and sharply shaded in.

It put a good part of the orchestra into just the mood for Hummel's Trumpet Concerto, in which the Philharmonia's John Wallace made his solo Festival Hall debut. Every corner of the opening tutti was dusted out, revealing those unpredictable leaps and turns of invention which refresh and distinguish Hummel's underplayed music.

Mr Wallace in turn pos-

itioned himself, with the music, at just the right angle between parade ground and concert hall: debonair in ornamentation, witty in repartee with his orchestral relatives, subtle in his dynamic shading of the long, sustained line, and wickedly stylish in the gurgling mini-finales of the finale.

Mozart's Symphony No 41 seemed caught up and suspended in the evening's unusually light air. Muti brought to the same wedding gestures, the same lightly breathing bafon, so that it vacillated between the elusive and the effete.

Hilary Finch

Bach Choir/Willcocks
Festival Hall

Szymanowski's *Stabat Mater* is one of the few masterpieces of religious art produced in our century. True, the composer himself was not a particularly religious man, but we all know who it is who is supposed to move in mysterious ways. Saturday night's performance by the Bach Choir, London Philharmonic Orchestra and soloists under Sir David Willcocks was a generally satisfying one, and was the centrepiece of a programme that was actually dedicated to the memory of Herbert Howells and Sir William Walton.

Before starting work, Szymanowski made a special study of sixteenth-century sacred music, especially by little-known Polish composers. This led to a dignified archaicism in the choral writing which, combined with muted folk elements and a further refinement of the composer's established style, gives the *Stabat Mater* a unique and quite stark character of its own.

There is a certain stylistic divergence between Szymanowski's choral and instrumental writing here, and Sir David balanced the rival claims excellently. Unaccompanied choral passages were impressively secure and the orchestral dissonances glowed with apt subtlety. The soloists, Helen Field, Catherine Wyn-Rogers, Philip Langridge and David Wilson-Johnson, acquitted themselves well.

A performance of similar quality was given of Howells' *Hymnus Paradisi*, a strongly felt requiem with visionary aspirations but essentially traditional in language. The ensemble sustained the big climaxes with much power, as it did those of Walton's *Coronation Te Deum*.

Max Harrison

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THE TIMES DIARY

The China syndrome

Robert Adley, the Tory MP for Christchurch, who is chairman of the British-Chinese parliamentary group, is in the Government's bad books because he thinks, and sometimes says, that ministers are in danger of mishandling their relations with the People's Republic of China over the future of Hongkong.

From time to time he is taken aside for a quiet word of correction on behalf of Mrs Thatcher, but he had no real evidence until yesterday that his views were making any impact.

But then came a telephone call from a friend in Hongkong, which he is visiting later this month. The friend told Adley, on excellent authority, that an official of the Hongkong government has asked for information to be sought which might be used to discredit Adley before his arrival.

Adley is flattered.

All about Eve

Neil Kinnock will never get the thinking woman's vote if he carries on like this. First, he admits to never reading books written by women and now he's cracking jokes about a female minister of culture. Asked by Andrew Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, if, were he to come to power, he would return the Elgin Marbles, he said, "We might, provided you give us Melina Mercouri".

BARRY FANTONI



"I got arrested for herb-crawling"

Shifting faces

You don't have to be Arthur Scargill to be full of fearful speculation as to what the National Coal Board chairman, Ian MacGregor, may do next, you just have to be an NCB executive. A few days ago, senior executives were called to the NCB's offices in London and asked to explain, in ten minutes flat, what they did and why they should continue to do it. Since then, there has been some shifting of the NCB world. Mr Merrick Spanton had been shifted from overseas development to industrial relations (although it is understood that Mr MacGregor might be hovering around on industrial relations issues). Mr Lawrence John Mills, who was head of the NCB's accountability teams, now heads the overseas section. The accountability teams will report directly to Mr MacGregor.

When Michael Parkinson stepped out of his Sunday presenting role at TV-am last May to visit Australia, viewing figures for the Sunday morning show stood at 400,000. Since David Frost took over the programme, the audience has risen to 1,200,000. Parkinson is back on the 26th of this month but TV-am won't say if Frost is prepared to hand over without a struggle the programme that he has built up.

Say again?

Today, the Committee on Party Political Broadcasting meets to discuss the allocation of party political broadcasts for 1984. The SDP has a fight on its hands to get the number of PPs to which it feels it is entitled. This fight will not be any easier since the SDP's Communications Committee, set up to deal with issues like the party's broadcasting policy, has been disbanded. The Communications Committee was chaired by Shirley Williams and contained such famous communicators as Richard Attenborough, and advertising agency director Winston Fletcher. According to an SDP spokesperson, "The Communications Committee got so large and unwieldy that it couldn't really communicate." Communicating with the Committee on party political broadcasting will now fall to David Owen and SDP MP John Cartwright.

Reach!

Harry Jackson, the subject of the BBC *Omnibus* programme on November 13, has made his name as a sculptor of cowboys although, since he lives on a ranch in Camaiore, northern Italy, the only cowboys he sees are, presumably, those who star in spaghetti westerns. His latest work is a 30ft high, revolving statue of John Wayne, scheduled to be completed just before the start of the 1984 Olympic Games. The statue will be unveiled by President Reagan.

But once a year

The EEC agricultural commissioner, Paul Dalsager, knows a good marketing strategy when he sees one. In a recent statement he insisted that "Christmas butter sales would lose much of their publicity appeal and their economic effect if there were more of them during the year."

PHS

Can a court stop cruise?

Tomorrow, Greenham peace women begin a last-ditch legal effort to stop the deployment of cruise missiles. Adam Roberts looks at the obstacles in their path

The Greenham women who are trying to bring a last-minute court action in a New York federal court face a difficult task. In their campaign to stop deployment of cruise missiles they have mustered some distinguished people to give evidence, and they are reported to have had encouraging advice from the former United States Attorney-General, Ramsey Clark. Documents are to be deposited tomorrow, but it will be surprising if the case results in a definite ruling on the international legal status of nuclear weapons in general, or cruise missile deployments in particular.

The first obstacle the Greenham plaintiffs face is money. American law is not cheap, and a starting figure of £20,000 has been quoted. Assuming this is found, problems of jurisdiction have to be thrashed out. Can British plaintiffs bring out hearing such as this in a New York court? And will the court be willing to consider the fundamentals of United States foreign and defence policy — an area which courts are usually nervous about entering? Only if these hurdles can be successfully jumped can the substance of the matter be addressed.

The Greenham plaintiffs have indicated that one important plank of their court platform will be the "laws of war" — that part of international law which relates to the conduct of armed conflict and military occupations. At first sight they might seem to have a very strong case.

The laws of war are long-established and find their main expression in 25-odd currently applicable treaties. One of the central concerns of the laws of war has always been prohibiting the use of weapons and methods of war which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.

Thus the 1864 St Petersburg Declaration prohibited the use of explosive bullets because they "uselessly aggravate the sufferings of disabled men, or render their death inevitable". The 1907 Hague Regulations say (Article 22): "The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited." They go on (Article 23) to prohibit the use of poisoned weapons, and of gas, projectiles or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering.

Many other treaties have echoed these concerns. The 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibits "the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices". This has been held by some to apply by analogy to the use of nuclear weapons. Over one hundred states are now parties to the 1925 protocol, and it has been widely though by no means universally observed.

The idea that the use of a given class of weapons can be prohibited does have a respectable antecedent.

Since the Second World War many laws of war treaties have had important implications so far as nuclear weapons are concerned. The 1948 Genocide Convention prohibits a wide variety of acts committed with intent to destroy a national, ethnic or religious group. The four 1949 Geneva Conventions reflect the principle that parties to a conflict should spare the wounded, prisoners of war, and civilians as much as possible from the effects of armed conflict and occupation. Over 150 states are now parties to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

The most recent laws of war treaty, the 1978 Weapons Convention, limits the use of certain conventional weapons, and affords particular protection to civilians. Its preamble not only reiterates the principles about superfluous injury and unnecessary suffering, but also recalls that "it is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment".

Existence of some rules can be discerned

All of this can be seen as reinforcing the view that any use of nuclear weapons would be contrary to the laws of war, or even classifiable as a war crime and that preparations for a possible nuclear war, especially the placing of nuclear bases near to centres of civilian population, should be halted.

However, there are many reasons for questioning whether the laws of war can resolve for us all the tangled moral-practical questions raised by the advent of nuclear weapons. Two reasons may be cited. First, the laws of war have never been very successful in addressing directly either the general issue of bombing from the air, or the particular issue of use of nuclear weapons. They have much more to say on less apocalyptic matters, such as the treatment of prisoners or civilians who are in the hands of an adversary.

The main attempt to tackle the issue of bombing, the 1923 Hague Rules of Aerial Warfare, is an admirable and detailed interpretation of customary rules and general principles of the laws of war, but it was never adopted by states in legally binding form. As for the international military tribunals at

Nuremberg and Tokyo after the Second World War, they said many important things about many kinds of war crimes, but they did not address the city-bombing which had been practised by the Allies, least of all the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: an omission which led one judge at the Tokyo tribunal, Mr Justice Pal, to deliver a lengthy and detailed dissenting judgment.

This failure to tackle the problem posed by nuclear weapons is only too evident in the laws of war conventions concluded since 1945. In that period there have been 10 new agreements, totalling maybe 100,000 words, yet the words "nuclear weapons" do not appear in them. Indeed, in appending signatures to one international agreement, the 1977 Geneva Protocol I on international armed conflicts, both the United Kingdom and the United States went so far as to declare that the protocol neither regulates nor prohibits the use of nuclear weapons.

Despite the failure of diplomats, statesmen and lawyers to conclude binding international rules restricting or prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons, the existence of some rules can be discerned. The actual non-use of nuclear weapons since 1945 establishes a powerful precedent.

Moreover, governments have not entirely evaded laws of war aspects of nuclear deterrence. For example, in a statement made at the United Nations in December 1968, the United States government indicated that the principles of law relative to the use of weapons in war "apply as well to the use of nuclear and similar weapons".

A second reason for doubting whether the laws of war can resolve all the problems posed by nuclear weapons has to do with distinction between use and possession. Even if the laws of war had a great deal to say about the use of nuclear weapons, they would not necessarily prohibit possession. Only if they prohibited any and every possible use of nuclear weapons, even as a reprisal, and also prohibited the threat of their use, would they necessarily rule out all deployment.

Traditionally, the laws of war have addressed the issue of use of weapons rather than possession or deployment — these latter matters being covered under the separate rubric of "arms control". For example, the 1925 Geneva Protocol

Roger Scruton

The orphan culture of Austria

Vienna

The Josefsplatz is enclosed on three sides by the dirty white facade of the old Hofburg, whose plain doors, lifeless windows, and dusty stucco give it the appearance of a backstage for amateur theatricals. To the casual passer-by this is the least interesting space in Vienna, noteworthy only as a reminder of the modest style and provincial shabbiness of the Habsburg crown.

Behind one of these doors, however, lies the greatest secular interior in Europe — J. B. Fischer von Erlach's Hofbibliothek, a composition at once bursting with vitality and totally at rest, integral in its conception, and also intimate and craftsmanlike in every tiny part. Behind another door is the Spanish Riding School, where horses are made to prance and posture for no other reason than the sheer wonder of it. A third door conceals the official apartments, while a fourth opens every Sunday into the West Porch of the Augustinerkirche, where whosoever wishes may participate in the true liturgy of the Roman Church, and hear its meaning echoed by choir and orchestra in the life-giving language of Haydn. To someone who knows what these doors conceal, the Josefsplatz is full of meaning, the shabby box is the outer wrapping of a stupendous culture, in which religion, learning, architecture and music are mingled inextricably, along with the sublime futilities of horsefanship and the petty tragedies of life.

On October 26 I surveyed this scene from the first floor apartments of the Palais Pallavicini, where cream marble walls, gilded mirrors and Venetian candelabras compete for space above a teak and satinwood parquet. October 26 is a significant day for Austrians, being the anniversary of the departure from their territory of the Soviet "liberator". Certain things still testify to the ten years of occupation. There is the Red Army monument in the Schwarzenbergplatz. For example, known sarcastically as the Tomb of the Unknown Father — a hideous mass of Stalinist kitsch, which the Austrians are obliged by treaty to conserve. There is also the intense feeling of relief and gratitude, which is rehearsed every year on October 26 and which now forms the substance of Austrian patriotism.

Despite the pressure of modern history, which has confined Austria against its inner logic within the borders of a nation state, Austrian patriotism remains cosmopolitan. In the gorgeous salon of the Palais Pallavicini, the Anton Ginzkey Prize — awarded each year for historical research into the Danube monarchy — was being presented. This national occasion, attended by burghers, hofrats, hert professors and hert doktors, is taken very seriously. For the Ginzkey Prize is a symbol of faith in Austrian history, and in the cultural and political identity which, despite the unutterable catastrophes of our century, unites the citizens of Vienna with all those whose ancestors were once ruled from the shabby palace on the Josefsplatz.

One of the two recipients was of Polish extraction, and was to be

rewarded for a book about Stanislaw Madzynski, a statesman from the Polish region of the Habsburg Empire. Two musicians had been commanded; they were also Polish, and played only Polish music, including Szymanowski's self-consciously folkish nocturne for violin and piano. The address was given by a Polish professor named Bartoszewski on the topic of "Patriotism Today". It is difficult to imagine such an expression of patriotic sentiment outside Austria — to imagine, say, a gathering of Spanish dignitaries, assembled for a national festival, in which a prize is presented to a Dutch-born author for a book about a Dutch statesman, and in which the cars are assailed, first by difficult Dutch music, and then by a lecture from a Dutch professor on the international character of the patriotic urge.

Professor Bartoszewski touched every Austrian heart, however, as he described the difference between the nationalism which nearly destroyed Europe, and the patriotism which has so far preserved it. For the nationalist the individual is nothing, and the people everything; for the patriot, the individual is everything, even though bound by an indefeasible duty to his people, place and time. Listening to this, Polish speakers for and against the prize felt how far the work of restoration had proceeded, how much of that old reverence for local custom and general law had been revived, and how premature was the title of the great book — *Die Welt von Gestern* (The World of Yesterday) — in which Stefan Zweig lamented what he supposed to be its final passing.

The prize-giving began, and the Austrians took over. Their nervous humour, and their shy digs at political rivals, showed that they were party men, for whom Austrian patriotism is a matter less of sentiment than of policy. True patriotism lies above politics, and no mere party can appropriate it without destroying it. In Austria, however, despite all the efforts of restoration that have raised laws and institutions still breathing from their temporary grave, it is the party, and not the country, that is the major focus of public life and attention.

The Palais Pallavicini bears a name redolent of Habsburg catholicity. Confronted by its empty rooms, the visitor is impressed with a sense that they speak for the whole of Austria: refined, liberal tolerant, but belonging to no one. Austrian culture cries out for the spirit of ownership. It wishes above all, to belong to someone, someone other than, and higher than, a political party. Only then will patriotism find its true focus. Every Austrian knows this, but he has been persuaded to deny what he feels: persuaded to think that monarchy is somehow outmoded, atavistic, the enemy, rather than the only beguiling, of cosmopolitan ties.

It is surely time for the Austrians to cast off those Enlightenment superstitions, and to do what their still living institutions require. Besides, they have their opportunity. Otto von Habsburg is an astute and experienced politician, an intelligent observer of European politics; he even writes for *The Salisbury Review*. What more could they want.

Richard North

A green and peasant land

I have three children and they will, I suppose, have to earn their own living sometime as the year 2000 looms into view. What on earth will they do? If you believe like myself that we will not have eradicated massive, permanent unemployment by then, you will wonder what we can do to find more niches for people who want to work for a living.

Like most people, I imagine that the future will provide something for people prepared to enter into an unholby alliance with machines, such as bankers and accountants, blinking at their VDU's.

But suppose my children — or others — are not born engineers or entrepreneurs? Suppose they are the sort of mild-mannered, hard-working, skilful people who would like a stable sort of a job to do, in which they could display quiet dedication to a job well done? Nothing made, no job performed, by such people will be able to compete on price with the high-tech product churned out mechanically. Luddites will turn out to have been right all along.

I propose the creation of the New Peasant. Ever since Cobbett saw so clearly that the British middle and upper classes were up to no good when they crushed the peasants we have had cause to mourn the peculiar way in which the decencies of the feudal system were swept away along with its indecencies. We fell prey, he saw, to the world in which the relations of employer and employee were mediated entirely by wages and each was discharged of obligation to the other.

Besides cooperatives, in which people group together to share risk and profit, why shouldn't we discover a new, proper relationship between the owner of capital or land, and the worker who makes something of them? Several sorts of business would make a good example, one of them hinted at by John May's letter to *The Times* (September 12). Good forestry is only marginally profitable these days: the better the forestry the less immediately profitable it is. Coppicing, the ancient craft of cropping a woodland so that it produced everything from broom handles to building timber, could allow wood products to compete with plastic and concrete, but only if the taxman, the landowner and the

worker all came to a new understanding.

They would all be getting something worthwhile. The state would be helped with foreign exchange by cutting imports of oil for the manufacture of plastics; the landowner would have beautiful, rather than a presently derelict, woodlands; and the worker — the New Peasant — could be given an agreeable, easy going living. Farming is also ripe for the New Peasant in an age when jobs are increasingly scrapped in favour of petrochemicals.

Intelligent farmers may well be able to strike deals with people offering cheap labour in return for a return to the land and time of their own. It is important to note that the New Peasant is a voluntary peasant, embracing a poverty of cash in exchange for a richness of lifestyle, in a contract in which no subservience was implied.

Water transport offers another opportunity. Energy-efficient inland, coastal or international cargo-carrying is not often profitable (though the sums will increasingly go in their favour as fuel prices rise). The difficulty has been that many transport methods which forgo speed and energy add more to labour costs than they save in fuel cost. But the New Peasant could volunteer to forgo some wages in exchange for working a sailing or canal barge, or a clipper, rather than roaring about in juggernaut, or whiling away time in tedious super-tankers (which already have difficulty in keeping their crews).

The equation of fuel versus labour costs might alter dramatically if the interesting possibility of a slow, fuel-saving sailing ship was run by people who preferred it to the better-paying, rapid, energy-profligate motor vessel. The New Peasant is a little like the craftsman of the William Morris movement. Modern craftsmen have in general been dependent for their workshop paradise upon the rich expense of buying their product at vast cost. Nothing wrong in that, of course. But the New Craftsman should be producing quite ordinary things (foods and services) at ordinary prices. It is this new relationship to the capital and land which imaginative entrepreneurs and workers will have to invent for the next century.

Paul Oestreicher on East Germany's outbreak of religious enthusiasm

How Marx adopted Martin Luther

Mention Martin Luther, and it is a sign of our times that many people will think he was murdered in Memphis, Tennessee, some 15 years ago. Priest and preacher, theologian and teacher, man of the people and man of God, prolific writer and inspired musician, rebel and friend of princes, extremist and affectionate husband and father, all these things and more — Luther was in fact born 500 years ago this week in what is now East Germany.

An intellectual giant bridging the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the scourge of a corrupt papacy, he was both a fearless dissident and a fierce upholder of law and order. For all his intellect, the learned doctor was a man of passion and faith. Moderation was foreign to him.

"If you must sin, then not halfheartedly, *pecca fortiter*, but believe with even greater fervour for it is by God's grace alone that you are saved." That was his central affirmation. It shattered the notion that man can earn God's favour. Even Catholic biographers have now ceased to treat this reformer-monk as anything other than an inspired man of God.

If the idea of the national state emerged into public consciousness only after, and largely as a result of the Reformation then Luther was in some real sense the father of the German nation. That has brought him both veneration and abuse. "From Luther to Hitler" was, for a time, a fashionable subject for scholarly discourses by both Nazi and anti-Nazi academics.

When, after 1945, the communist heirs of Marx and Engels took power in Luther's homeland he featured prominently in their catalogue of demons. Had he not led the princes to put down the rebel peasants as ruthlessly as need be? Had he not viciously turned against Thomas Müntzer, the liberation theologian of the Peasant War? In the socialist pantheon there was to be no place for Luther, a hero both of bourgeois and of fascist Germany. School textbooks identified him clearly as an enemy of the people.

Even so, there was no witchhunt. Luther's statues stayed put. So did many of the streets named after him. In 1967 the Lutheran Church, to which about half the East German population nominally belongs, was permitted modestly to celebrate the 450th anniversary of the outbreak of the Reformation — the nailing of the 95 theses to the parish church's door in Wittenberg. Another decade and the whole scenario had begun to change, when Communist Party leader Erich Honecker was to place himself at the head of the National Luther Committee to prepare for 1983, Luther Jubilee Year.

Latest historical research, the nation was told, had revealed that Luther was not only a father of modern German culture. He had also helped to launch the bourgeois revolution that paved the way for today's "workers' and peasants' state". This was rehabilitation on a grand scale. All the classic Luther sites were restored at great expense.



Every conceivable branch of scholarship was set to work to make its contribution. Biographies were commissioned, exhibitions prepared, congresses planned, and postage stamps designed.

Many aspects of Luther's personality were ideally suited to today's self-understanding of the German Democratic Republic as the true heir to German history and culture. It was time to bury Luther's reactionary image. His extolling of hard work, of obedience to the state, of praise for military service in defence of peace, all this was now sweet music in the ears of the East German Politburo. The hard-core brought in by American, Scandinavian and West German tourists on the Luther trail would be an added bonus.

The Protestant church leadership reacted to the state's bid for Luther's blessing with mixed feelings. The bishops, who had formed their own jubilee committee, consented to join the state committee only as observers. They claimed the right to invite world Christendom to specifically Christian events. Both church and state began their separate festivities in the Wartburg, the medieval castle where Luther in hiding had translated the New Testament.

St. Elizabeth's Church, Berlin



Left: East German poster bearing Luther's words. Above: Cranach's engraving. Top: A contemporary broadsheet

The Church's celebration reaches its climax today in Eisenach, the town of Luther's birth and death. Both East and West German television will carry the ceremony live. Yesterday in Berlin State Opera Erich Honecker presided at the government's "birthday party".

Among the many guests of honour at both sets of celebrations is the Archbishop of Canterbury who will go on to Dresden, the city laid waste by Anglo-American bombing in 1945, to preach in the rebuilt Lutheran Cathedral on Remembrance Sunday.

The Luther Jubilee effectively illustrates the uneasy and yet respectful relationship between the Protestant and the communist leaderships in the GDR. The situation is utterly untypical of most of Eastern Europe where a mixture of persecution and subservience characterizes most aspects of religious life. It is utterly unlike Poland too where the cardinal has potentially more power than the party secretary.

The heirs of Luther's Reformation exist in what is often described as critical solidarity with East Germany's brand of socialism. They speak of themselves as a church "neither against nor for, but within socialism." They can count on a really dedicated membership of about only three per cent of the population. The party cannot count on more, but it holds the power. It wants, perhaps even needs, at least some kind of accommodation with the church if not friendship.

This precarious détente falls far short of the friendship which *The Times* magazine hinted in its Luther Jubilee cover story. It purported to depict "Party secretary Honecker with a cross on his lapel." Neither Christians nor communists would live comfortably with that kind of gesture. The man in the picture is not Honecker at all but Erfurt's Lutheran Dean who happens to be a stern critic of both eastern and western militarism. The church's pacifist tendencies are a sore point, and not the only one, between church and state. In the words of Klaus Gysi, Secretary of State for Church Affairs, relations between the two are based "not on friendship but on reasonableness".

Perhaps the East German church's most telling comment on the Luther Jubilee is made in one of its posters. The pedestal of a Luther statue stands empty, without the man. Under it is a quote from Luther: "Above all things, fear, love and trust God." The state may celebrate the man. But the man points us to God.

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GETTING ON WITH THE JOB

If the world listened to the luminaries of the CBI yesterday whingeing on about the government and the economy, it might have been forgiven for thinking that the British economy is still in a very poor shape, and apparently without hope. Many of the delegates seemed to be imbued with such a pessimistic pessimism that it is a surprise they are still in business at all, let alone with time to spare to go to Glasgow to take part in CBI debates. Pessimism apart, they must be ignorant of the following facts; and, if they are, how can we expect the rest of the world to know any better?

There is no such encircling gloom for the British economy. Britain will achieve a higher growth rate in 1983 than any other member of the EEC. It has the lowest rate of public borrowing in the Community. It is below the average rate of price inflation. It is only one per cent above the average rate of unemployment with Belgium, Ireland and the Netherlands, far in excess, and the current trend looking even more favourable.

It is sad to see so many businessmen, even after four years of a Thatcher government, still collecting together to make calls on the government to "do something" about unemployment. What the government can do about unemployment is to reduce the rate of inflation and work towards the achievement of price stability. It is up to businessmen to take advantage of the general environment thus created. Some of the less vocal members of the business community seem to be doing so, to

judge by some other facts which also escaped yesterday's rhetoric. Unemployment is often portrayed as a dead weight of humanity within the population. It is far from that. Though there is a hard core of long-term unemployed, there is enormous labour activity for the rest. Listening to yesterday's delegates, one would not know that 1,000 new jobs are created every day in the manufacturing sector; that 300,000 people leave the unemployed register every month, most of them for new jobs; that 25,000 people find a new job every day of every week of the year; that 10,000 new companies are being created every month. Each year the economy sees six million people changing jobs, which includes some take-up from the unemployment register.

This autumn the trends are even more satisfactory. In the south east, one third more school leavers are finding jobs than last year and vacancies for school leavers are at least 40 per cent up on last year's figure.

A delegate yesterday complained that, while politicians debated what should be done to the British economy, "British industry is bleeding to death". It is a strange kind of haemorrhage which involves an annual transfusion from the taxpayer of £3,500 million pounds in subsidy and current grants, capital grants of £360 million, and copious subsidies by extension through money paid out to agriculture, housing and defence contracts. But there is more to this spoon-feeding than that. The Youth Training Scheme, which is proving now to be an enormous success, will provide

trained manpower for British industry at a cost to the taxpayer of more than £2,000 million per annum. In West Germany, industrial training costs £7,500 million pounds per annum and it is the employers there who pay.

If the CBI was really representative of the whole tone of British industry, that would be depressing indeed, since the message which would go out to the world would damage the climate of optimism which is a necessary factor in stimulating investment and which is beginning to show signs of encouragement. That kind of business confidence requires a firm expectation that inflation will continue to be brought down, which can only be achieved by persistence in government.

Fortunately the CBI is not representative of British industry as a whole. We do not hear much about the sustained growth in employment among small businesses which has occurred throughout the recession; nor about the continued growth in productivity of manufacturing which dispels earlier fears that previous productivity gains would be once and for all. Perhaps the pessimism prevalent at the CBI yesterday sprang from the older industries which have been too conditioned by feather-bedding from the tax payer. They must find it hard to break out of the convenient cant of corporatist thinking. From the figures available however, it is clear that there are many other business men who are not so hide-bound, not so pessimistic, and are just getting on with the job.

ONE IN THE EYE FOR THE GENERALS

Turkey continues its tradition of not fitting easily into the categories of other people's political thoughts. If this is democracy, why was the people's choice of representatives so narrowly and arbitrarily restricted by administrative measures, taken in violation of the constitution by the very regime which drew up that constitution and earnestly, not to say insistently, recommended it to the people only a year ago? But, if this is dictatorship, how is it that the people have been able to make a choice which is not the one recommended to them by the regime, and which has caused that regime serious embarrassment if not humiliation?

Clearly it is neither fish nor fowl, let alone good red herring. An example of the latter species would be the suggestion that the whole thing is an elaborately contrived confidence trick by a regime all along determined to pursue Mr Ozal's monetarist policies and skilfully obtaining spurious popular mandate for them by passing him off as an opposition leader. Whoever thinks that has surely not understood the mentality of the Turkish officer. A man like General Kenan Evren does not become President of the Republic in order to make himself a kind of lightning conductor for popular resentment. He expects to speak to the people with authority, and does not expect that authority to be ignored or flouted.

As so often in human affairs,

the blunder theory provides a more plausible explanation than the conspiracy theory. Turkey is at present ruled by a group of generals who were brought up to believe that democracy is a good thing, and who know that that belief is shared by those with whom they wish to align themselves in international affairs, but who have rather little understanding of what democracy really involves. These generals wish to keep "democracy" firmly under their own supervision.

Last year they secured a seven-year presidential mandate, with extensive powers, for their leader, General Evren. This year they intended to secure a parliamentary majority for a party headed by another of their number, retired general Turgut Sunalp. To ensure this they firmly disqualified from competing any political leader who seemed likely to attract a large popular following. But some opposition was needed, to avoid the charge of a one party state. A retired civil servant of mild socialist democracy views, Mr Necdet Calp, was encouraged to form a "populist party" to collect some of their former left wing votes; and Mr Turgut Ozal, the technocrat who had run the austerity phase of the new regime's economic policy, was allowed to form a "motherland party" to canvass his neo liberal doctrine.

What the generals failed to foresee was that Mr Ozal who

had started applying his economic remedies as under secretary to Mr Demirel in 1979-80 and who by 1982 had reduced the rate of inflation from 107 to 21 per cent, would, in the enforced absence of any direct continuator of Mr Demirel's Justice Party, be more attractive to conservative voters than the colourless disciplinary figure of Mr Sunalp, while also picking up a number of liberal votes simply because he appeared less directly sponsored by the regime than either of his rivals. The bandwagon effect developed, which General Evren's ill-judged intervention on Friday may have accelerated rather than impeded.

The resulting situation is awkward for almost everyone. The regime has got a parliament, and presumably has to appoint a government, not of its choosing. Mr Ozal, if he becomes Prime Minister, will have to work with a president who has publicly branded him a liar, on the basis of a popular mandate achieved more by default than by free choice. Turkey's allies, who know that Mr Ozal is a competent and courageous economic manager, will on the whole wish him well notwithstanding that his democratic credentials may be unconvincing. What they must hope is that his election will accelerate Turkey's progress towards genuine democracy and respect for human rights. It is no use pretending that that has yet happened.

THEIR MEN IN HAVANA

The American intervention in Grenada, but an even greater blow for Moscow. Although President Castro ensured that the Cuban casualties he welcomed back from Grenada had more publicity than the thousands of others killed and wounded in Cuba's military involvements elsewhere, it is harder than ever to see what benefit the people of Cuba are supposed to gain from maintaining their considerable military presence overseas: 18,000 troops in Angola, 13,000 in Ethiopia, 2,000 in Nicaragua and hundreds more in Mozambique, South Yemen and other Third World countries.

Indeed the greatest enthusiasm for Cuban intervention in such a wide range of trouble spots is to be found not in Havana, but in the Kremlin. The latest annual of the Moscow Institute of International Affairs praises Cuba for sending military contingents to Angola and Ethiopia "at the request of the governments of these countries to help them defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity". Cuba has sent "tens of thousands of builders, medical workers and other specialists" to many developing countries and "has come out in support of the patriotic forces of El Salvador". Cubans have a military service of three years and most specialists sent overseas can drop their spades or stethoscopes for a Kalashnikov when ordered to defend the claimed achievements of revolutionary regimes. The Soviet leaders rely on

Cuba to perform this important role in areas where a large Soviet military presence would cause a major East-West confrontation; they see the Cubans as an intrinsic part of their "world socialist system". In a front-page editorial devoted to the anniversary of the October Revolution, *Red Star*, the newspaper of the Soviet armed forces, speaks of those countries which are "closely combined in the socialist community, united in ideology and aims". In full accordance with this doctrine of "socialist internationalism" East Germany and Czechoslovakia are preparing sites for Soviet missiles while Cubans use Soviet weapons on several continents. But the cost is high. In return for sugar which the USSR scarcely needs, Cuba receives a vast range of valuable Soviet exports, including machinery, oil and basic foodstuffs. Moscow has allowed Cuba to run an annual trade deficit of several hundred million roubles.

Now the Cubans have been expelled from Grenada, as have Soviet diplomats and other allied nationals. Even worse for Moscow is the growing recognition that American intervention met with the approval of the Grenadians, contradicting Soviet claims that all patriotic forces continue to oppose the United States aggressors. Headlines in *Pravda* last week proclaiming that "Grenada should be free" had a distinctly ironic ring. Fulfilling their obligations to socialist internationalism,

Soviet troops are waging war against the hostile population of Afghanistan; although repeatedly reinforced and supported by increased air strikes on Afghan villages, they are unable to crush resistance. Both interventions were widely condemned, but the similarity stops there.

In size of territory and population Grenada may seem insignificant, but in terms of Soviet influence in the Caribbean and Central America the loss of the tiny island may prove much more than a temporary setback for the USSR. Pro-Washington forces in the region will be encouraged, while those who have looked to the "world socialist system" for help should realise that it is neither the inevitable future of all mankind nor the source of a better life here and now. President Reagan must show that his decisive but controversial action has indeed benefited the people of Grenada, and in this Britain too has an important part to play.

Of course the West has more to offer the developing countries than the USSR or Cuba. Yet economic aid must be applied effectively, not to prop up corrupt regimes but to encourage trust in democratic pluralism and to prove that there is a sound alternative to the violent revolution widely promoted by Cuba. The US marines are already leaving Grenada. It is high time the President Castro brought his boys home too; there is more than enough for them to do in Cuba.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Law and the Monroe Doctrine

From Lord Campbell of Alloway, QC

Sir, As the status of law is dependent upon acceptability of custom and practice Lord Home of The Hirsel (November 4) was wholly justified in stigmatising public international law as "immature and defective". It is immature because it has failed to work out any system of regulation for requests for armed intervention by heads of states. It is defective because the free world operates one set of rules and the Soviet block another. Hence the problem.

Requests for armed intervention by heads of state could lead to the free world and the Soviets sliding into mutual annihilation. The relevance of public international law is relegated to the onus of justifying breaches committed on grounds of "strategic necessity" and to the scant utility of having some rules of conduct which are breached, rather than having no rules of conduct at all.

Is it not of urgent consequence (as was pointed out by Lord Scammell and Lord Gladwin in the debate on Grenada) that all members of the Alliance should seek to adopt a common approach at all events to

the latest manifestation of Monroe Doctrine? If the principles of public international law are to retain efficacy it is not also essential that there should be general acceptance of the traditional channels of diplomacy powerless for all time to secure concessions restraining Soviet penetration in exchange for the advantages of greater security?

Perhaps one day a positive benefit which transcends the disputed merits of the intervention may be derived from the lesson of Grenada?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, CAMPBELL OF ALLOWAY, 1 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, EC4, November 5.

From the Reverend A. Graham Heller Sir, Who do you suggest should come to the rescue of those defenceless countries who are the victims of American subversion and right-wing dictatorships?

Yours faithfully, A. GRAHAM HELLER, Monmouth House, Marden, Hereford, November 5.

International airport in Grenada

From the Managing Director of Plessey Airports Limited

Sir, I do not know what Lt-Col Cave's qualifications are to write on international airport design and construction matters, but his letter that appeared in your issue of November 4 contains many inaccuracies that I feel compelled, as managing director of the British company having a major involvement in the construction of Point Salines airport, to acquaint your readers with at least those facts that relate to matters he raised.

The four storage tanks were manufactured and installed on the airfield by a Cuban company. The two smaller tanks, with a capacity of 250,000 US gallons, would contain aviation fuel to be pumped ashore through a pipeline from tankers moored in the bay. Having originally specified this system for landing aviation fuel, the Grenadian authorities subsequently decided to install two larger tanks with a capacity of 750,000 US gallons to supplement the island's meagre storage capacity for motor fuels.

Had this airport been designed as a military facility, then positioning the country's strategic reserves of fuel above ground would have been an act of unbelievable stupidity. It has been suggested the runway length is excessive for civil use. However, the following factors determine take-off distance: design, temperature and altitude, aircraft type and weight and route distances. If an operator intends to fly a Boeing 747 aircraft from Grenada to Europe, then 9,000 ft, which is the length that has been built, is the minimum length of runway required, regardless of frequency.

The new airport was designed to replace the tiny airport at Pearls on the north-east coast of Grenada and to act as a diversion facility for Trinidad and other islands at that end of the Caribbean. Within the Lesser Antilles eight islands of

similar size to Grenada have comparable or larger runways than the Point Salines airport.

Tour operators would not usually contemplate off-loading a complete jumbo load of passengers on one island, but would follow the example of the major airlines in serving several Caribbean destinations on one schedule.

Tourist accommodation on the island is limited, but many Americans use Grenada to embark on yachting holidays. At the time of the coup the Holiday Inn was on the point of reopening, but entrepreneurs were holding back from developing new hotels until the means of delivering tourists to the island had been established. An independent forecast prepared by Canadian consultants in 1980 predicted over half a million passengers passing through Point Salines by the year 2000.

As a point of fact IATA (International Air Transport Association) is not responsible for setting standards for civil airports. These standards are a national responsibility and are based on criteria formulated by the International Civil Aviation Organisation, the US Federal Aviation Authority and our own Civil Aviation Authority. Point Salines airport is being built to satisfy both ICAO and FAA standards.

As for who would use the airport, the local airline, LIAT, was committed to transfer its services from Pearls and five international airlines, which I am not at liberty to name, had been discussing the possibility of including Grenada in their schedules.

Yours faithfully, D. S. COLLIER, Managing Director, Plessey Airports Limited, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey, November 4.

Banking charges

From Mr J. W. M. Fordham

Sir, The Big Five banks, led by NatWest, appear to be determined to reduce their number of depositors and to discourage new clients by introducing yet again higher banking charges. This is working totally against the best interests of the country, which is to have all employees paid by credit transfer so that industry and commerce can be more efficient and competitive.

Perhaps certain banks should look at their efficiency before we all transfer to the Giro, Co-op, or a few others, to obtain the free banking we have received for many years.

It has always been very much to the banks' advantage to look after our money and I have seen no lack of profit in the past few years to justify a move which will slow down the streamlining of British industry.

Yours faithfully, JOHN FORDHAM, 3 Priory Lane, Bracknell, Berkshire, November 3.

Pension arrangements

From Mr A. G. Fathers

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Martin Paterson (October 27) describes a final salary scheme as "a form of insurance relying on a pooled fund to meet its commitments" and "backed by the employer". In fact it relies upon the contributions of all those paying into the fund who, because of redundancy or other reasons for leaving, do not stay to enjoy the fruits of their investment and salary sacrifice.

Sadly, more and more executives are finding out the hard way the disadvantages of not having their own individual fund. In my own experience, out of six directors who served on the board of a subsidiary company within a large conglomerate only one has any chance of receiving his full pension at normal retirement age.

By comparison with the problem of not getting a pension at all, or at least getting a very inadequate pension, the problem raised by Mr Paterson of retiring at a time of low inflation looms very small. The best advice to any reasonably paid executive in the private sector is to have his own pension fund.

Yours faithfully, A. G. FATHERS, Executive Director, Larkfield Management Consultancy, 11a Lower Bridge Street, Chester, October 28.

Life of housing

From Lord Raglan

Sir, While I wholly agree with Mr John Perry, of the Royal Town Planning Institute (October 20) that it is false economy to skimp house maintenance, his view that houses grow obsolete with age is one I hoped had gone out over a decade ago.

Up to that time, not only had thousands of expensively replaced houses been condemned for want of something as cheap to install as a damp course, but whole streets of good houses were being destroyed on the principle that buildings have a "life" and these ones looked old.

Perhaps the majority of farm-houses in this country are between 300 and 400 years old. Northwards in Herefordshire they and timber-framed cottages come even older. Houses do not wear out; in fact it can be said with confidence that the older the house the sounder it is likely to be.

Therefore Mr Perry need not, I think, be concerned about how to replace houses built in the 1880s which as it happens was a period of particularly high-quality building. Any construction faults such houses may have had will long ago have been discovered and dealt with.

However, as Mr Switzer (October 25) has mentioned, the same unfortunate cannot yet be said of dwellings built since the last war, many of which still need rectification, some of it expensive.

A number of these were not, I suppose, survive 100 years. But given normal maintenance and suitable modernisation, those Victorian houses are likely to be giving good service then, with a prospect of many more years of it to come.

Yours faithfully, RAGLAN, Cefnallia, Usk, Gwent, October 25.

Farm tenancies

From Mr R. B. K. Dyott

Sir, I entirely endorse the sentiments expressed by Mr Peter Tromper and others (November 1) concerning farm tenancies.

As a landowner who has reluctantly had to participate in joint ventures to avoid creating tenancies, I can confirm that there is absolutely no incentive whatsoever in the Agricultural Holdings Bill which would in any way induce me to consider granting a tenancy instead.

I am, Sir, yours etc, R. B. K. DYOTT, Freckford Manor, Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Unsatisfactory test in Nilsen case

From Professor Nigel D. Walker

Sir, The definition of diminished responsibility in the 1957 Act is certainly unsatisfactory, as Mr Nicholson-Lord's article of November 5 ("The mass killings that put psychiatry on trial") says. Proposals for improving it have been made from time to time, including those of the Butler Committee in 1975, which still await implementation.

The basic problem, however, is this. Both the defence of insanity and that of diminished responsibility (d.r.) require the jury to be persuaded of two things, not one: first, that at the relevant time the defendant was suffering from "disease of the mind" (in modern parlance "mental disorder") or in the case of d.r. "abnormality of mind". There can be no doubt that the minds of Nilsen and Sutcliffe were abnormal. But the jury must also be persuaded that the "disease of the mind" or the "abnormality" had certain consequences. In the case of d.r. these are defined as "substantial impairment of his mental responsibility for his acts..."

The phrase is shockingly drafted; but behind it lay the sensible intention that the defendant should benefit if, and only if, his self-control or his awareness of what he was doing or his appreciation of its wrongness was diminished, and diminished to a "substantial" extent. Thus a person might have very abnormal desires and yet have sufficient "mental responsibility" to be excluded from the definition of d.r.

The man in the street may assume that desires so abnormal as Nilsen's or Sutcliffe's automatically imply diminished responsibility, but the law does not.

I am etc, NIGEL WALKER, As from King's College, Cambridge, November 5.

From Dr G. Robertson

Sir, Now that the trial of Mr Dennis Nilsen is over it seems reasonable to ask what motivated the raising of the defence of manslaughter through diminished responsibility.

It was reported in the press that defence counsel suggested that the finding of the court would have an effect upon the way in which the then accused was to be treated in prison. Such reports must have been incomplete as it is patent nonsense to suggest that prison authorities, medical or otherwise, would treat a prisoner differentially on the basis of a jury's findings.

There was no dispute as to fact; no alibi was raised; no question of disposal by means of a hospital order was suggested and the accused was not called upon to give evidence. Sentence was not an issue in this particular case. There was no evidence of mental retardation and the question of insanity was not in dispute among the psychiatric witnesses.

The relatives of the victims, the witnesses to attempts on their lives and indeed the court itself have had

to suffer the evidence as presented. One may ask to what purpose; to what effect; why?

Yours faithfully, GRAHAM ROBERTSON, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, SE5, November 5.

From Mr Alastair Laing Sir, David Nicholson-Lord's article today (November 5) on the Nilsen trial presents it as an illustration of the doubtful standing of psychiatry as an aid to the forensic debate over a mass-murderer's responsibility for his acts.

Confusion rests, however, not with psychiatry but with the law. Not only is Nicholson-Lord perfectly correct in pointing out that psychiatrists are being required to give evidence in relation to a concept - "such abnormality of mind as substantially impairs mental responsibility" - produced by lawyers rather than psychiatrists, but the whole notion of "responsibility" for one's acts has been eroded by the gradual substitution of rehabilitation for retribution in the penal system.

Forensic procedures concerned with establishing the presence or absence of *mens rea* thus have courts taking evidence from those whose business it is to establish the presence or absence of a pathological condition - which is a very different thing - prior to the passing of a sentence (in the case of *mens rea* being established) governed by an uneasy compromise between notions of retribution and a quite different set of criteria.

The logical concomitant of a legal system built on the concept of *mens rea* is a retributive penal system: in establishing that an accused was guilty whilst of sound mind, a court is simultaneously declaring his capacity for punishment.

A rehabilitative system, by contrast, assumes a disorder in the case of someone found guilty and its only concern, in passing sentence, should be whether the convicted person would respond better to the deterrent effect of incarceration or to therapeutic treatment under restraint.

Where both psychiatry and rehabilitation fail the law in the case of otherwise rational mass-murders, such as Sutcliffe and Nilsen, is that the deeds are the only reliable evidence for the condition; and whilst this puts psychiatrists into the curious position - not wished on any other form of expert witness, such as criminal pathologists - of appearing by the very act of diagnosis to preempt the verdict of the court as to the issue of responsibility, it makes any idea of verifiable rehabilitation inconceivable.

So long as the concept of *mens rea* remains at the core of our legal system the courts would do better to adopt the second of David Nicholson-Lord's alternatives and not call upon psychiatry at all.

Yours faithfully, ALASTAIR LAING, 144½ Sinclair Road, W14, November 5.

Dual key doubts

From Professor R. T. Booth

Sir, I am incredulous at the importance which is being attached in many quarters to the apparent security which might result if a "dual-key" system was incorporated in the cruise missile fire-control mechanisms.

It is virtually impossible to design a safety device which is incapable of being defeated or misused if there is sufficient incentive. If we cannot trust the Americans not to launch cruise missiles without the agreement of the British Prime Minister, what confidence could we have that they will not incorporate mechanisms which will allow them to override the dual-key system if it suited their convenience?

Yours faithfully, RICHARD T. BOOTH, Department of Environmental and Occupational Health, Gosta Green, Birmingham, November 1.

Sewer bridge

From Professor N. Kurti, FRS

Sir, I liked the letter (November 5) from the Managing Director of H.T.V. (High Tonnage Vehicles) Ltd, exhorting business motorists to use the train: "... more expensive but quicker if parking areas were expanded and profitable for BR to increase existing services."

Noble and laudable sentiments, applicable just as convincingly to heavy lorries which, weight for weight, cause probably more damage to bridges and roads than passenger cars.

Yours faithfully, N. KURTI, Brasenose College, Oxford.

Dressing down

From Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin

Sir, As one of the assessors who selected the design for the statue of Lord Mountbatten it is perhaps my responsibility to reply to Mr Ludovic Kennedy's letter of November 5. Mr Kennedy asks when Lord Mountbatten might have been seen wearing binoculars, aiglett, the Carter star and the Order of Merit all at the same time.

The short answer is on board her Majesty's Yacht Britannia at the Majesty's silver jubilee review of the Fleet in 1977, when in addition he was wearing his medals and sword. There may have been other occasions, but I can vouch for that one.

The maquette that Mr Belsky submitted to the assessors showed Lord Mountbatten with binoculars; this we all liked; it conveyed the man of action image. Among his

The Booker prize

From Mr Christopher Sinclair-Stevenson

Sir, Controversy is always an excellent thing, so why indeed not for books? Claire Tomalin in her letter (November 2) criticises Neil Lyndon's article about the Booker prize. Mr Lyndon can defend himself, but my reading of his piece did not give me the impression that he was denouncing the idea of the Booker prize, but merely some of the media shenanigans surrounding it.

I agree with her that anything which helps promote books is to be welcomed, and have always warmly supported any Book Marketing Council enterprise in this area. But I fear that I was not pulling Mr Lyndon's leg.

Why should not publishers give some care and thought to the books which they submit for a prize, and indeed why should they not make a semi-educated guess at what any jury, or any member of that jury, might like? The publisher may guess wrong, but it seems a harmless enough game, at the very least. And, who knows, he might be right.

Pressure should always be deplored and I cannot believe that any publisher would indulge in it, or any member of a jury be influenced by it. The drawing up of a short list by a publisher is, on the other hand, no more culpable than placing a bet with Ladbrokes and conceivably a little less risky.

Yours faithfully, CHRISTOPHER SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, Managing Director, Hamish Hamilton Limited, Garden House, 57-59 Long Acre, WC2, November 2.

many honours Lord Mountbatten was particularly proud of the Garter and of the Order of Merit and would often wear the star and the order for semi-formal functions, both in naval uniform and in the uniform of an Elder Brother of Trinity House. We felt it right that he should be shown wearing these.

Admirals of the Fleet, of course, normally wear aiglett, but again they had a special significance for Lord Mountbatten, as his, uniquely, bore the cyphers of their Majesties King Edward VIII, George VI and Queen Elizabeth II, reflecting his long period of personal service to three Sovereigns.

I am glad that Mr Kennedy is impressed by the statue. For me, Mr Belsky has perfectly captured both the form and spirit of that great man.

Yours faithfully, LEWIN, House of Lords, November 5.

IBM's new home computer has at last been launched

The Peanut comes out of its shell

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

In the end the Peanut rumour-mongers got it almost right. IBM's first home computer, announced last Tuesday after the most intense advance speculation in the history of the industry, matched the final predictions quite closely.

They got the correct name. Peanut (IBM's internal code name) emerged from its official shell as the Personal Computer Junior, abbreviated horribly to PCjr.

Its price and specification were on target: \$669 for the basic model with 64k RAM but no external data storage, printer or screen, and \$1,269 for an enhanced 128k version with one floppy disk drive.

And its novel feature did indeed turn out to be a cordless keyboard for use up to 20 feet away from the control unit. It communicates by infrared signals, like remote-control television.

The main surprise did not concern PCjr itself but its delayed availability. IBM will

not have supplies in the shops before Christmas. The computer will be on show at more than 1,000 dealers and IBM product centres in the United States next month, but volume deliveries will not begin there until next spring.

The company is not saying when PCjr might cross the Atlantic. But, if the IBM PC is a precedent, we shall not see it officially in Europe before late next year (with a less American name, one hopes). As with the PC, there are bound to be some unofficial "grey" imports before then, though buyers should remember that the models on sale in the US work with American and not European television standards.

All the analysts expect PCjr to devastate the existing home computer companies, which are already battered by severe price-cutting (see Geoffrey Ellis's article), just as the PC dominated the market for professional personal computers. The fact that IBM is missing

the Christmas rush may give the competition a short breathing space, though its announcement may now chill the whole market if tens of thousands of home computer buyers decide to defer their purchases until they can get PCjr. The company is following normal industry practice but not its own recent procedures by announcing a product well before anyone can buy it - think of Apple's Lisa, launched in January and available last summer. IBM's dominance of the industry means that its announcements have far more impact on the market than anyone else's. But the US government settled its anti-trust action against IBM two years ago, and such arguments are out of fashion there today.

Looking solely at the hard-

ware, PCjr seems very expensive compared to some of its competitors, such as the Commodore 64 which offers similar performance for less than a third the price. Of course that is not the whole story. IBM's marketing prowess will be important, though it has no experience selling a mass consumer product. But the vital ingredient in PCjr's success will be IBM's image, not just for reliability but as the standard company for all levels of computing. Equipped with a floppy disk and the DOS 2.1 operating system, PCjr can share data and programs with IBM's more expensive personal computers.

The other major announcement last Tuesday came from Immos, Britain's state-backed microchip company. Its transporter, the ultra-fast "computer on a chip", is one of the electronics industry's few products that really deserve to be called revolutionary.

But, unlike IBM's non-revolutionary PCjr, the transporter is not certain to succeed. For a start, its technical development is not yet quite complete. Iann Barron, UK managing director of Immos, said last week that the company had separate prototypes of the transporter - processor, memory and communications - but it had not yet finally integrated them on a single chip. Although tests at Immos indicated that that last step will not be a problem, there must still be some doubt about it.

More important than the technical uncertainty, however,



Iann Barron... enough resources

must be the question of whether Immos has the manufacturing and marketing resources to promote such a novel product within an industry which - however fast-growing - is suspicious of technology revolutions. And if the computer-on-a-chip approach does take off, Immos may suffer the fate of many industrial pioneers, even those who believe themselves well protected by patents: being overtaken by second or third-comers.

All things to all men - and used by a King

by Rex Malik

The King is having one... in fact, he is going to have two - one in the Palace and one in his office. The Prime Minister will have one, and so will each member of the Cabinet. They already have the predecessor system, IVS 3, which they use to keep track of events and news.

The country is Belgium, where the monarch is constitutionally active, which gives the manufacturers an almost dream reference sale.

The work station fit for a king won the British Computing Society "Computing" annual award for the "best application of computer technology" last month. Apart from a couple of applications in the UK, about which little has been publicly said (one is with British Gas, the other with Scottish Air Traffic Control) it is being formally and more generally introduced to the British market later this month by John Alvey, technology director of British Telecom, after whom the Alvey Directorate is named.

The station is called the Excom 100 communications centre, a full-colour all-purpose intelligent workstation, and is the product of Argon International, the BTG-owned company best known for its videotex (viewdata) business systems.

It arises from the Cyclops remote electronic blackboard project, originally initiated by the Open University in the mid-1970s. It is so priced that, as Argon's marketing push begins, it could well play havoc with the plans of many com-

puter manufacturers to go on selling special purpose digital terminals and workstations.

For what Argon has built is an almost "all-things-to-all-men" digital electronic workstation. It has taken an originally monochrome device, and added a wide range of facilities as well as colour.

The workstation is so advanced that in one application it has been sold as the user device in a remote teaching

write and draw on the screen.

For £300 more you can add a digitizing tablet, about the size of a desk ink blotter. You can put a piece of paper on this tablet and write or draw, store data, send it to people, and still have a record on the paper that you can separately file, take away or throw away.

But that's not all it can do. You can store eight or nine pages of handwritten scribble locally, or 200-300 pages of typewritten text. Add the IVS 3 system and those scribbles can be converted into graphs and charts automatically.

To say that its functions are varied is to make an understatement. It can be used to access almost any database, including videotex databases, of both alphanumeric and alphanumeric standards, and can then also display text in a standard 80-character form.

It is a work station for an electronic mail system and an electronic messaging system, and a group can be connected together for remote conferencing.

It also has automatic dialling facilities. You can load the workstation from any standard cassette taperecorder, or down load to such a recorder any images, and if you want to add a printer, there is a port to take one.

About all it lacks is a powerful local processing facility. But in business use it will probably be linked to a mainframe or other computer for access to databases anyway.

Texas ends home micro production

The home micro is having problems, writes Geoffrey Ellis. The biggest blow to the market is the cessation of all home micro activity by Texas Instruments, who reported a \$110.8m loss in its last trading quarter almost all attributable to its stake in home computers represented by the aging TI 99/4A micro.

Despite a series of price cuts, the machine never caught the public imagination, and pro-

duction ceased at the beginning of November.

Texas will carry out its commitment to service the machines, and may make facilities available to third parties who wish to continue to manufacture TI cartridges. The company intends to offer some price protection to dealers left holding stock, but for the user who has spent hard-earned pounds on the machine the future is rather bleak.

Coming in the same week as the Texas bombshell was the announcement by toy manufacturer Mattel that it was to sever its links with the recently launched Aquarius home machine, now on offer at £50 - probably the cheapest conventional colour sound micro on the market.

The manufacturers Radolin will take over distribution and promise that developments will continue.

All quiet on the radiopager front

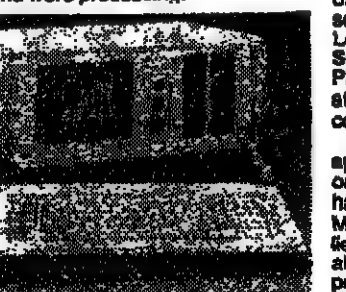
For those infuriated by the squawking of radio pagers help is at hand, writes Geoffrey Ellis. With the launch of the Word Pager, the messages are now silent and move across an LCD screen, staying in the pager's memory until either recalled and read, or cancelled. It has been introduced by Digital Paging Systems (UK) and provides the first service in the UK able to receive alphanumeric messages.

The sender of the message calls in to a central number and gives a message, which can be a combination of up to 80 numbers and characters; an operator keys in the message to a computer keyboard, which processes it into a series of electronic impulses that are then transmitted to the recipient's pocket-pager by way of a microwave link.

On receipt of the message, either a small warning beep can be triggered, or it will be held in memory until actioned. The system weighing only five ounces, is at present only available in the London area but, using the Motorola-built receivers, Digital plans a national network soon.

With new additions to its Power Systems range of business software just announced, Oxicon is planning to open a West End training centre for purchasers of its systems. The new centre, due to open in the New Year, will enable up to 20 customers at one time to gain the essential hands-on experience from resident experts.

A series of evening computer training sessions has been launched by Micromark, using London hotels. The sessions will cover a variety of applications, such as database management, payroll, and word processing.



The Eagle Spirit XL portable

Any small business thinking of moving its records on to a micro continues to be spoilt for choice, and two newcomers to the British market look like making selection of a machine even harder. They are those of Eagle Computers from the US, and Fujitsu of Japan.

"We aim to nibble at the ankles of IBM," said Ronald Mickwee, Eagle's president, speaking at the launch of his company's new IBM-compatible personal computers, the Eagle PC, which is a low-cost 16-bit machine. The range is to be distributed in the UK, France, and The Netherlands by Geveke Electronics.

The new Japanese contender is named FM7, offering a low-cost entry to micros for the small business. Fujitsu is also seeking compatibility with IBM, and its 16-bit machine gives that facility.

Charging for computer time has been made quicker and more effective with a project accounting and invoicing system developed by IMI Computing, writes Roger Woolnough. Internal computer installations can use the system to bill their in-house customers, or bureaux can use it to invoice customers.

The areas covered include staff time and machine time related to a particular project or service sector, with a full breakdown of costs if required.

David Williamson, managing director of IMI Computing, said that the benefits of the system include better cash flow through rapid invoice creation, better customer

COMPUTER BRIEFING

relations through detailed invoices, and a reduction in manual effort. "Accurate project budget monitoring is also possible," he added, "because our invoices not only show totals for each category, but also each item of expenditure in its relevant category."

There are smiling faces these days among manufacturers of semiconductor chips. The popularity of the personal computer has created a huge new market for the chips, which will grow almost threefold in Europe over the next five years.

According to Motorola, a leading manufacturer of microprocessors, memories and other devices, European producers of personal computers are using \$62-million worth of semiconductors this year by 1985, the value of their chip purchases will have grown to \$240 million.

Dedy Saban, Motorola's director of semiconductor marketing for Europe, said in London that apart from Britain the PC boom has not started yet on this side of the Atlantic. "I'm very optimistic," he commented, but with a reference to the expected shake-out among PC manufacturers, he added, "You have to be careful who you do business with."

Sperry's MAPPER, an applications system which allows computer end-users to create their own programs, is now being offered as part of the on-line service operated by the West London bureau, Financial Data Services (FDS). Until now, MAPPER users have been organisations with their own mainframe computer facility.

The service is expected to appeal to small and medium-sized organisations which previously have not been able to justify MAPPER economically. "We believe that our MAPPER service will allow any user to break their data processing bottleneck and have large-machine performance without the need to acquire programming skills," said Mike Nixon, chairman of FDS.

UK Events

Computertown UK, Nailes Library, Avon, until November 18.

Software Expo, Wembley Conference Centre, London November 8-10.

Home Computer Exhibition, Dublin, November 9-13.

Personal Computer & Leisure Technology Exhibition - HOMETECH, Bristol Exhibition Centre, November 11-13.

Malvern Micro Fair, Malvern Winter Gardens, Worcs, November 12.

Manchester Apple Village, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 13-16.

COMPEC, London, Olympia, November 15-18.

Design for the Building Professional, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1, November 16.

Hampshire Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Gosport, November 20.

Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26.

Micro Computing in Engineering, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1, November 30.

BBC Micro User Show, Westminster Exhibition Centre, December 9-11.

Your Computer Christmas Fair, Wembley Conference Centre, December 15-18.

Which Computer? Show, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, January 17-20.

Overseas Events

Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24.

Computer Indonesia, Jakarta, November 22-25.

Computer Dealers Exhibition, Las Vegas, USA, November 28-December 2.

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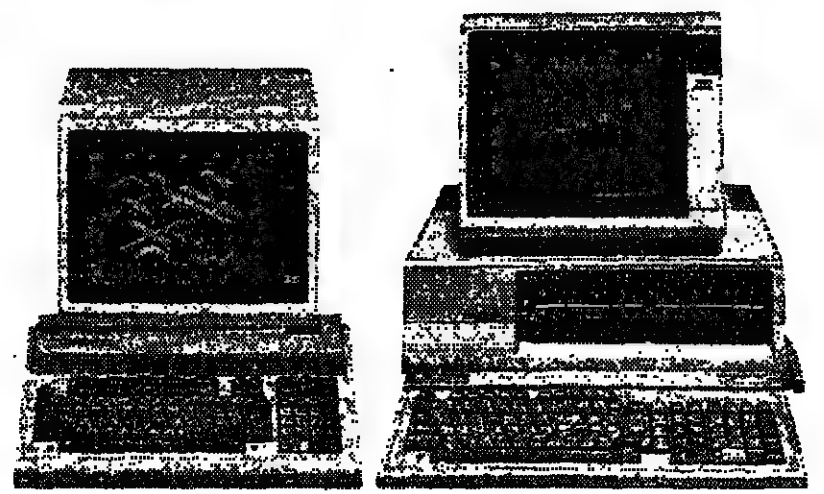
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Sixth competition prize winners

Katy and John score a first

A 12-year-old girl and a boy aged 15 are the winners of The Times Classroom Computer sixth competition. They are Katy Gill of Central Newcastle High School, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne and John Birkett of Licensed Victuallers School, Slough, Bucks.

The winning decision was made by a tie-break question. The answers were (1) A; (2) B; (3) B; (4) B; (5) B.

The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, and a personal gift of The Times Atlas of World History.

The eight runners-up are: Roger Terry, Ashfield Comprehensive, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts; Gary Davies, Wallington High for Boys, Wallington, Surrey; Pauline Roberts, Denbigh High School, Denbigh, Clwyd, Wales; Zoe Ellis, Greenbank High School, Southport, Merseyside; Alice Peters, St Joseph's R.C. School, Swindon, Wilts; Dina Makhijani, St Margaret's School, Bushey, Watford; Francis Brazell, Dean Close School, Cheltenham, Glos; Alison Smith, Oakwood Middle School, Lordswood, Southampton. Each will receive a Times Atlas.



KATY GILL (12) is hoping to get a micro of her own this Christmas. She enjoys playing games during her visits to the school computer club, but due to the shortage of machines is only able to use the facilities once every three weeks. She hopes that the Atari prize will make this more frequent.

Mrs Anne Bradley, who is in charge of computing at Katy's school, has five RML machines available, and uses them as a teaching aid in such subjects as economics, geography, history, and physics, as well as the more formal computer studies for the O level computer studies. The latest project on hand is the use of LOGO, which is proving popular with all the users.

JOHN BIRKETT (15) is finding his O levels computer studies comparatively easy, and after school uses his own BBC micro on which he is writing educational software. His latest is to help young children with multiplication tables and is



written on BASIC. He would like to market the finished result.

His school actively encourages the use of computers, using their RMLs, Spectrums and VIC20s to assist any department which may need the support of a machine.

Pupils throughout the school can use the computer room facilities when the club meets on four evenings a week, although the formal computer studies do not start until the fourth year.

Here is the ninth of our 12 weekly Classroom competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

Collect the entry tokens

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

THE TIMES
Classroom computer competition

Five questions to answer

Today and every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but

may require a certain amount of research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one will not spoil your chances.

The Prizes

● The Atari 600XL computer has a 128K RAM memory, expandable to 64K with a memory module, 24K ROM and software compatibility with other Atari home computers.

● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.

2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which is the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.

2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer tokens as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.

3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.

4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.

5. Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School address.

6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.

7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.

8. The decision of the panel of Judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.

9. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.

10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

COMPETITION No 9
Programming

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write *only* the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and attach 5 tokens. Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, November 18.

1 A data base is:

- A a file of data organised so that users can call on the information
- B a starting point for accumulating data
- C a c.b. radio rig

2 A word processor is:

- A a typist
- B a system for the automatic processing of textual information
- C a machine for language translation

3 A spread sheet program is:

- A used for telling you how to put up a tent
- B a dieting aid
- C a system for predicting changes in numerical data

4 An electronic office:

- A is used by robots
- B uses computer-based systems to handle all the information
- C is a form of building design

5 Integrated software

- A is software on a chip
- B doesn't see things in black and white
- C combines lots of information processing in a uniform manner



Tie-breaker

Suggest in 10 words what has just appeared on the screen in the picture

FULL NAME _____ AGE _____

SCHOOL/COLLEGE _____

SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL TELEPHONE _____

HOME TELEPHONE _____

SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No. 9, PO Box 99, Sudbury,
Suffolk.



DAY 2

DAY 3

DAY 4

DAY 5

DAY 6



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YOU CAN SEE THE COMMODORE 64 AT ALL BRANCHES OF DOUGLAS, SELF PRODUCE AND WALLACE HEATON AND AT MAJOR BRANCHES OF BOOTS, MUMFORDS, W. SMITH, LASHES, CLIPPS, GREENS, ORBIT, MEYERS, MARVO, TESCO, FINE FARE, WICKS, SPECTRUM, COMET, JOHN LEWIS, WOOLWORTH, REDFUSION, COOP AND OTHER GOOD RETAILERS.

People/Christopher Jonas of Drivers Jonas

On line with 250 years of experience

by Roger Woolnough

When a business has been in existence for more than 250 years, it would be no surprise if it had become a little set in its ways. That is not the case with Drivers Jonas, a London-based practice of chartered surveyors.

Not only was it one of the first to apply computers to property management, it has expanded its use from its own business so as to provide computing services to a range of clients. Now it is considering the next step - packaged software related to property management, designed to run on microcomputers.

Drivers Jonas was founded in 1725, but it has moved with the times. "We provide a consultancy for all aspects of commercial urban real estate," explains managing partner Christopher Jonas, a descendant of one of the founders of the business.

These activities cover valuation, through to buying portfolios of properties for investors. They include the management of the properties, rent collection, repairs and maintenance, refurbishment of buildings, and planning and development.

It was Christopher Jonas who steered the business into computing. In 1975 he spent a year at the London Business School, and became involved for the first time in using an on-line computer system. "The fees to the school would have been more than repaid by the computer time I was using while I was there," he admits.

When he returned to Drivers Jonas in 1976, he persuaded the other partners that the business must have its own computer system in-house.

"The were willing to follow along in good faith," Jonas says, "without knowing what we would do with the computer once we had it. Other firms thought we must be crazy."

Drivers Jonas was one of the first two property businesses to install a computer system, initially for its own use. Then in 1979 it became clear there was outside demand for computing services related to property. Drivers Jonas began to exploit these opportunities.

It had based its computer activities on the belief that to develop a good system it was necessary to understand the needs of the application, rather than to start with an understanding of computers. Says Jonas: "Our basic principle is that we should be good at supplying systems to the property market, because we understand the property market."



stand the property market backwards."

On that principle, Drivers Jonas has been working with a number of clients, designing systems for them. "Talking through the design on paper, organizing their manual methods so they can be applied to the computer, and then designing bigger and smaller systems."

Users might include a large industrial company with 200 or 300 shops, or a bank with thousands of branches and office premises above.

Drivers Jonas now has a systems department which does nothing but develop computer applications, from the basic concepts right through to the physical design and maintenance of installations on clients' premises. There are 16 people involved full-time. Some are chartered surveyors (the main discipline within the business), while others have a computing background.

Drivers Jonas has no plans to leave the world it knows well. "Our strategic development is aimed at limiting ourselves to the property market," Christopher Jonas says.

Will this restrict growth? Jonas thinks not. "So far we have specialized in large systems, 500 properties and upwards - some run into thousands. But we are also working on a Drivers Jonas standard for the property market, which would run on a small machine. That will broaden the market."

Britain backs students

In what is seen as one of the most positive UK achievements of World Communication Year, three rural versions of the GEC System X digital telephone exchange together with linked digital microwave equipment have been ordered by Malawi.

The equipment, worth £1.4m, is designed to serve small communities, writes Alan Shipson.

As another contribution to the Year, British Telecom is supplying 3,000 telephone handsets to Lebanon to assist the re-establishment of telecommunications facilities destroyed during the recent fighting.

The major emphasis of the UK effort has been that of training. Among the projects are a series of overseas study visits for 80 sixth-formers plus 21 representatives of British Telecom unions to Japan, West Germany or the US.

The Department of Trade and Industry, responsible for funding the UK programme, has increased to £90,000 the amount available to assist the training of telecommunications engineers from the developing world.

Cable & Wireless is providing specialist training for senior Chinese officials and British Telecom International is sponsoring members of the Chinese PTT to a telecom course.

In the branch of computer science known as artificial intelligence (AI), there is a "missing generation" of British researchers. "That generation - the kind of people who would be project leaders, goal shapers, technical managers - is in the United States now," says Professor Edward Feigenbaum of Stanford University, California, one of the pioneers of practical AI systems.

Within a radius of only a few miles from Stanford, there is a concentration of AI activity and talent that exceeds that of the entire United Kingdom. Well-established centres such as Stanford, SRI International (formerly Stanford Research Institute) and Xerox Palo Alto Research Centre; new AI companies such as Teknowledge; new groups in established electronics companies such as Fairchild and Hewlett-Packard.

Individually, these teams are making significant advances in AI research and development. Collectively, they breathe synergy into their esoteric disciplines. It is not surprising that some of Britain's missing generation are to be found here in Silicon Valley.

They include Dr Harry Barrow of Fairchild and Dr David Warren, until recently with SRI International. Both came from Edinburgh University, a pioneering centre of artificial intelligence in the United Kingdom, and both were forced to leave Edinburgh because of the drastic cuts in AI research funding imposed by the Science Research Council following the Lighthill Report of 1973.

Dr Barrow is an expert in computer vision. He worked in this field for six years at Edinburgh, six years at SRI International and the past two years at Fairchild. Palo Alto (where the director of the research centre is another Briton, Anthony Ley, previously with Solartron and then Schumacher, Fairchild's parent company).

At the Fairchild laboratory for Artificial Intelligence Research (FLAIR) Dr Barrow divides his time between vision research, expert systems for diagnosing manufacturing problems, and attempting to prove the correctness of extremely complex digital hardware designs.

He is aware of the current resurgence of UK interest in artificial intelligence systems, as a part of the Alvey initiative in advanced information technology, but points to an apparent paradox in Britain. "On the one hand there is still seems to be in some areas of Britain a lack of understanding

How Edinburgh lost its talent to California

The exiles of Silicon Valley

KENNETH OWEN looks at the missing generation of British researchers in the field of artificial intelligence who have flourished in the US

that artificial intelligence is now an established, respectable field. On the other hand, people have discovered expert systems and seem to think that they are the universal solution to all problems. Neither of these ideas is accurate."

Dr Barrow sees a reluctance in Britain towards collaboration between universities and industry, and between companies. "It's important that the relationship between academia and industry should be healthy and fruitful and established: that the reputation that Britain has had for having great ideas and not getting them into production is finally dispelled."

Artificial intelligence, he says, is going through an exciting stage at present - in effect coming out of adolescence and beginning to work for its living. This brings two potential dangers. First, that the number of academic researchers will be seriously depleted by moves into industry. Second, that there may be an over-reaction to the present state of euphoria.

It is important for Britain to

watch what is happening in the United States. Dr Barrow suggests, to identify the ingredients that lead to the usefulness of artificial intelligence, and to note and apply the lessons that are learned along the way.

Harry Barrow crossed the Atlantic in 1975. Those who followed included Dr David Warren in 1981, after nine years at Edinburgh working on Prolog, the European-developed logic-programming language. For the past two years he has continued his Prolog work at SRI International, and only last month he took the classic high-tech entrepreneurial step of joining with a few fellow-scientists to set up a small new company, known as Silogic.

The new company aims to develop a Prolog system that will be "portable" between different types of computer. A longer-term goal is to produce a Prolog machine - a computer specially designed to make the most of the logic-programming language.

In this way David Warren hopes to advance the state of

the logic-programming art. He has a financial stake in Silogic and so may benefit directly from its success, but his main personal goal is not to make money but to achieve something concrete in his field. And concrete achievements come easier in the dynamic environment of California.

Dr Warren contrasts Japan's Fifth-Generation research programme - ambitious, well-integrated and aimed in a clear, well-chosen direction - with the fragmented approach of Britain's Alvey programme. "I would recommend that Britain should try to collaborate with Japan," he says.

His UK experience leads him to agree with Professor Feigenbaum at Stanford that there is no "critical-mass" AI research community in Britain, that the money and the talent are spread too wide and too thin. "If you want to do research which is really going to be comparable to what goes on here, there needs to be one or a few centres which have a large critical mass of people, with a long-term commitment to support these places."

Up to now, he says from bitter experience, British AI research centres such as Edinburgh have lived a hand-to-

mouth existence; British AI scientists have tended to compete rather than collaborate with each other, and central research funding has not been allocated objectively.

Dr Warren and Dr Barrow are just two of the expatriate British scientists now working in Silicon Valley. Another is Dr Derek Sleeman, formerly of Leeds University and now at Stanford, whose subject is intelligent tutoring systems. At Leeds he was the sole AI researcher in his department; at Stanford he enjoys the supportive resources of Feigenbaum's large and active team.

He too is concerned that the Alvey programme will tackle too wide a range of topics in an uncoordinated way.

Across on the east coast of the United States the British experts include Michael Brady, associate director of the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Pat Hayes at the University of Rochester.

There is no denying the attractions to any AI scientist of working in the United States: they include salaries twice or three times the British level, easy access to powerful computing resources; and an invigorating professional climate.

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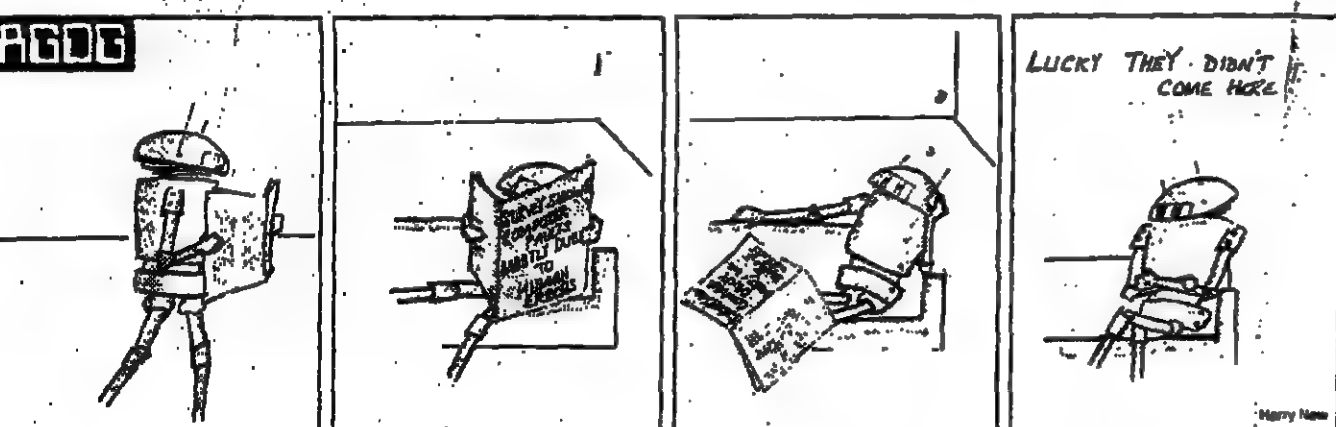
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Today's radio 'first' for children

Are you zooming in comfortably?

Today marks the start of a new form of radio broadcasting for children. Using Your Computer (Radio 4, VHF, 2.30pm) combines radio sound with synchronised computer graphics/sound effects with the extra feature that the children can interact with the software.

No name has yet been coined for the combination (RadioSoftvision?), but it amounts almost to interactive video on the cheap. All you need is two cassette recorders - one for the voice tape, one for the computer tape - and an ordinary television to act as a computer screen, writes Jacquetta Megarry.

For example, this week's broadcast introduces pixels by showing the letter K on the screen and then zooming in to make it so large that the individual pixels are easy to see. Then the children (aged 9 to 12, working in small groups) pick their own letter, which gets the same treatment. The process of animating graphics is superbly demonstrated using slow motion with progressive speed-up.

Synchronisation is maintained by clear voice-tape instructions and consistent computer conventions.

At the end of each of each broadcast the group is left with

an open-ended activity: a game practising use of the cursor keys, for example, or a simulation of natural selection among moths of different colours.

Support for the teacher began with an introductory broadcast last week and an excellent set of notes which includes a full script with summary of visuals/software - invaluable for browsing and if group over-enthusiasm leads to loss of sync.

The programs are based on an idea by Fred Harris, who wrote the scripts and presents them clearly and pleasantly. They are in the *Introducing*

Science Extra series produced by Arthur Vialls, well-known for his Radiovision series.

Computer programming was by David Tice and Anthony Lucas of MEP, and the software is available (from BBC Publications) for the Establishment Three: BBC Model B, Sinclair Spectrum 48 K and Link 480Z (L3).

Next term's broadcasts will be Junior Electronics, supported by electronics kits (one per 3 to 4 children). Like the software mentioned, the kits could be of use to quite different script and presentation. Definitely a series to watch.

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Numeracy founders on a market barrow in Leather Lane

Nothing's adding up for the professor

By C S Sharma

One aspect of the microchip revolution which has not been systematically studied is its side effect on the numeracy of the nation. It is no longer needed to remember addition and multiplication tables; all that is necessary is to be able to use a calculator or computer.

To those who have found numbers difficult, the microchip has brought a new freedom: it is now not necessary to master arithmetic and a lack of numeracy can no longer be regarded as a handicap.

Anyone who can type or use a keyboard and is able to comprehend a few simple instructions will be able to do not only accounts but all kinds of complicated calculations. All this is well known. Nevertheless, the microchip brings a curse with itself as can be seen by looking at some of the side effects.

I think if the phenomenon is not understood and controlled, it will, in due course, make almost the entire population innumerate. Perhaps it will be easier to see what I am getting at if I narrate accounts of some of my experiences.

Recently I met a number of mathematics teachers. They were discussing a problem thrown up by the microchip. Children are no longer expected to remember addition and multiplication tables; they are all trained to use the electronic calculator.

However, the same sequence of operations on two kinds of calculators produces different answers. For example, if one presses the keys in the following sequence:

2+3x4=

on one kind of calculator one gets the answer 20 and on another 14. The teachers were all finding it rather difficult to combat the confusion which this was causing in the minds of the children.

I told the teachers that I had a rather advanced calculator, which did not have the "=" sign on any of its keys, but it had a key with "ENTER" on it and to get the answer 20 one had to press the keys in the following sequence:

2 ENTER 3+4

To get the answer 14 one had to press the keys in the following sequence:

2 ENTER 3 ENTER 4 + =

One of the teachers said that he had not known that I was a professor of mathematics, he would have told me that I was talking rubbish, but knowing who I was the teachers became even more worried and confused about their problem.

People whose numeracy has always impressed me most are grocers and market stallholders. But, even they can no longer do their arithmetic.

On a market stall in London's Leather Lane I saw some aubergines for sale at 25p a pound. I asked for a pound of aubergines and the stallholder asked me to pick my own. I picked four of them thinking that they would probably weigh over a pound. In the event they came to a pound and a half.

After weighing them the stallholder asked me for 67p. I then showed him the price tag on the aubergine basket. After some hard mental arithmetic he recalculated the price and asked for 40p. I said that it was still not quite right at which point he



became very cross and refused to sell me the aubergines.

I should add that the customer before me, too, had to ask the stallholder to recalculate the price of some mushrooms he bought.

I went to my local greengrocer and asked for two pounds of apples at 40p a pound and a pound of bananas at 30p a pound. I was first asked for £1.30, then for £1.70 and then for £1.30, at each stage I protested.

In the end he said sarcastically that I must be a professor of mathematics or something, that it was not his day and that

he would take whatever I paid him.

The next story I have is not the story of a greengrocer, or of a market stallholder or even of a dim child from one of our modern schools. This story among others comes from one of the biggest financial institutions in the country - from a giant among giants.

My wife has a monthly savings account with one of the biggest building societies. Recently her passbook was made up and she was credited with £40 less than she had paid in. How could this be? The books are actually kept by computers

and the person making up the book must have checked the final balance with the balance on the video display unit or on the printout.

A plausible explanation is that the person making up the book, rather than get the correct figures from the computer memory, decided to work them out and he or she was numerically confused.

I found that the interest entered in my wife's passbook was £40 more than the figure which had been given to us by the society. So the final balance was correct and my wife had not been swindled. But I did

waste some of my time sorting all this out and time is money. We all have our bad days and we all make mistakes. The person who made up my wife's passbook was obviously having a bad day. However, when we deal with a financial institution, we do not expect such irresponsible and erroneous statements.

It does not say much for the operating system of this particular building society that such mistakes on its behalf could be made by one of its employees.

The building society pays enormous (larger than professional) salaries to quite a few of its staff, because they carry

the burden of devising systems the integrity of which is unspeakable.

In the case of this particular building society the senior staff have clearly failed in devising such a system and clearly have been paid enormous sums (at the expense of members like me) for nothing. The stories I have told so far, disturbing as they may be, are still experiences of one individual and it is dangerous to generalize from isolated particular cases. However, the *Sunday Times* of January 24 last year published the following: "Nearly half the British adult population cannot understand a railway timetable, one in three cannot divide 65 by 5 and three in ten cannot handle simple multiplication or subtraction. These are results of the first-ever survey of adult numeracy published this week. It concludes that 30 per cent of the country is suffering from 'arithmophobia' or fear of numbers. The survey of 3,000 adults was conducted by Bridget Sewall of Reading University."

The adults referred to in the survey were educated before the microchip became widely available and began to influence the teaching of arithmetic in our schools.

I believe a collapse of numeracy is now happening and no steps are being taken to control it. If it is allowed to continue, the percentage of innumerate persons in our population will increase from about 50 to nearly 100 and in time the ability to add and multiply numbers without the help of computers will be rare.

The author is professor of applied mathematics at London University.

Surprises in the land of programs

A heartening message for programmers was broadcast at a recent conference: there is still plenty of work to be done and the age of the programmer is far from over. There was, however, a caveat: you may be surprised which machine you are programming.

Users of personal computers in business who do not have a background in computer programming are as resistant today to the idea of programming as they ever were.

It seems that they are quite happy to load their data into a pre-written package and let the package get on with it, but the thought of tackling an application in any one of the languages currently available leaves them cold. Instead, it seems, more and more packages must be offered to get these users to unlock the benefits of information technology. That is, where the programmer comes back into the scene: they will be writing the packages.

It seems, however, that the packages to run on personal computers will not be so different from those on much bigger machines.

IBM has recently bridged part of the gap between the small and the big end of the computer power range by launching its personal computer that runs one of the main operating systems used until now only on its mainframe computers.

This raises the prospect of taking whole applications and applications packages from the big machines and running them on the successors to today's personal computer.

JOB SCENE

Richard Sharpe

The developments now under way in this direction will weld the big computers and small personal computers together with a common way of running programs. The advantages are massive.

The amount of software already written to run on IBM's mainframes is vast and a lot of it will perform quite well when the power in 32-bit processors is unleashed in new ranges of personal computers.

Ian Sharp, founder of I. P. Sharp Associates, told the Computing Workshop that a personal computer on a desk in two years' time would have the same power as a big mainframe computer in IBM's current line today.

There is no need to worry about personal computers being too small to run these big pre-written packages. Originally designed for mainframes because they will soon have the power to do so, Sharp argued.

Sharp's company took this route when developing its international computer network through which it delivers software and programming time to its customers. It took a personal computer and wrote the code to make it run like an IBM mainframe.

It ran slowly but then, Sharp argued, the one thing we can be sure of in the computer industry is that the hardware will run faster and faster for quite some time.

The prospect is, then, that far from being liberated from the grind of writing applications for IBM computers, a host of programmers will be locked into that function for a long time to come.

Wired up for quicker bills

by Russell Jones

A number of electricity boards throughout the country are looking at ways of using advances in technology to improve their efficiency. Among these, the South Western Electricity Board (SWE) has decided to use portable billing machines to produce bills for their quarterly billed customers. This follows a similar scheme undertaken by the South of Scotland Board (SSEB), and a successful trial scheme carried out recently by SWE in Exeter.

The new system is largely based on hardware and software package developed by Immediate Business Systems of Milton Keynes, a fairly new company that started out as an offshoot of Plessey.

Their main product line is based on the use of "rugged" portable microcomputers, designed to be used in what would normally be considered (in computing terms) difficult conditions. Thus the small microcomputer that forms the heart of the new SWE scheme is designed to be carried by the Board's meter readers as they carry out their daily tasks.

This machine is the PBM 500 and it contains a remarkable amount of processing power for a portable machine that is smaller than most attaché cases. As well as a Z80 microprocessor with up to 16K of RAM, it also contains a small keyboard, a 16 character display, up to 64K of bubble memory and a printer capable of printing both normal characters and OCR characters.

By using these machines, SWE's meter readers can both read a consumer's meter and print an electricity bill at the same time. To achieve this, SWE had to reorganize the way in which they go about their meter reading activities.

For many years, all customer details have been held on the board's main IBM computer in Plymouth. Included in the information for each customer, are such things as the customer's previous meter reading, details of where their meter is located and even warnings to the meter reader - "Beware of the dog" for example.

Under the new system, information relating to a set of customers is sent each day to the board's district offices; at present this is achieved by way of magnetic tape, but it will soon be done by sending the data over a communications link.

This information is then processed by a microcomputer, an FS2000, largely based on PDP hardware; the information received from the central computer is stored for various sorts of local processing, and then the FS2000 is used to load information relating to "today's" customers into a number of the portable PBM 500 computers. These computers are then carried by the meter readers as they go on their normal daily rounds.

As he visits each customer, the meter reader enters the current meter reading. From the information stored internally, the computer then checks this reading for possible errors, calculates the consumer's bill and prints it there and then. It also stores details of this bill in its internal bubble memory. At the end of the day, all the portable computers are returned to the district office. There they are again connected to the FS2000 computer, which reads from their bubble memory details of all the day's bills.

The results so far are encouraging, both at SWE and at SSEB. They both see advantages not only in speed but in saving on postal costs.

Unix aims for UK micro market

by Maggie McLening

Although Unix may have been the Word in the computer industry for the past two years, it has yet to become a reality for most UK micro users. Next year could herald a dramatic change, however, as school children and home computer users running their programs on one of the most powerful and sophisticated operating systems ever developed, by the end of 1984.

Unix, written about 18 years ago by Bell Laboratories in the US, part of AT & T, is a portable multi-user operating system designed as a program-mer's Utopia, with every conceivable development aid and utility built-in.

The merits of Unix went largely unrecognized in commercial areas until the advent of more powerful 16 and 32-bit micros, when realization of the possibilities of having the same operating system on all sizes of computer dawned on hardware manufacturers, and big names such as IBM, Digital Equipment, ICL, Honeywell and Data General leapt on the bandwagon.

Even with such elevated support, two major stumbling blocks have held Unix back from being an unconditional commercial success: price and user-friendliness, or rather lack of it.

Unix is noted for its enigmatic responses which are obviously unsuited to non-technical end-users, so a "visual shell" has to be wrapped around the prickly centre, to make it easier to use.

This month, announcements from two Unix-specialist software houses, Logica and Redwood International, may be significant in putting Unix into the high-volume sales category by overcoming both of the previous problems.

Microsoft started by splitting its Unix look-alike Xenix into three, reasoning that its end-users don't need the more esoteric delights of Unix, they should not have to pay for them.

This move has been consolidated by the news that Logica, UK suppliers of Xenix, is to port the operating system on to a new processor due to be launched by Acorn Computers next year.

Acorn manufactures the BBC Micro, which has proved popular with schools, and the 32-bit 16032 chip with Xenix is

intended as an add-on for the machine, to aid networking in particular.

Several companies have produced Unix shells for non-technical users such as ROOT Computers' menu-driven ROOTmap. But Redwood has gone to the heart of the problem and developed a tool to create special shells for particular systems.

Redwood offers the Viewnix Command Screen Builder to disguise the operating system commands as heavily (or lightly) as a supplier chooses.

Redwood set up only 18 months ago to concentrate on Unix software, has already achieved considerable success in selling its Unixplex word processing package to hardware manufacturers. "Volumes of Unix systems will start in mid-1984," predicted Tony Heywood.

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Application forms and further information about the post are available from the Personnel Officer, Council Offices, Crescent Gardens, Harrogate, HG1 2SG, telephone: (0423) 68954, Ext. 285, to whom they should be returned by Friday, 18th November, 1983.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Where Citicorp leads, other banks will follow

Citicorp, the second biggest American bank, has agreed to acquire the whole of Vickers da Costa (Holdings), bar the 60.1 per cent it is not allowed to own in the subsidiary which is a broker member of the London Stock Exchange.

The agreed sum is £20m but the takeover is subject to the permission of the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange, and the agreement of the Vickers staff and eight major institutions which own a third of the Vickers parent company.

Citicorp also has an option to acquire the outstanding 60.1 per cent of Vickers da Costa Ltd, the stock exchange member company, should the Stock Exchange Council allow total foreign ownership, "which we (Citicorp) don't envisage for many years to come".

Although there have been many outside interests buying into member firms, Vickers is the first broker to reach agreement with a major institution since the Stock Exchange began restructuring trading practices.

A large number of British and foreign institutions have been vying to buy into brokers to take advantage of the new climate of competition once fixed commissions are phased out.

Vickers made its name with overseas trading expertise, having offices in Hongkong, Tokyo, New York and Singapore. It has a staff of 380 and a turnover of more than £1bn a year producing commission income of around £3.5m. It ranks among the top 25 broker firms.

Vickers has 1,850,000 shares in issue of which 625,000 are owned by institutions that include the Prudential, the Post Office Pension Fund, Electra House, the ICF, Murray Johnstone and several Oxford colleges. The remainder are owned by the staff.

Sir Kenneth Barrill, chairman of Vickers, said: "Obviously Citicorp wanted 100 per cent of the lot. But the agreement is a good one for us. In a few years trading will get to be very competitive indeed and single-member firms like us will get squeezed."

He added that the capital and backing will enable the firm to begin recruiting a much larger, stronger staff, particularly analysts. It will also help in competing more effectively in terms of stock market trading and investment services offered to clients.

Citicorp, similarly said it was attracted for the ability to develop an investment banking business with Vickers as an integral part. "We did not feel that we needed to buy one of the bigger firms to develop a significant business."

Vickers ranks twenty-third in the institutional business league. This partnership will give it the muscle to pull in the salesmen and analysts needed to climb the ladder.

Schroder loses out to Morgan Grenfell

No dust is safe from a new broom. Any lingering doubt that P&O is under new management was dispelled yesterday morning when Mr Jeffrey Sterling, who became chairman a week ago, met the Earl of Airlie and Mr Geoffrey Williams to tell them that P&O had decided to change its merchant bank. In future, P&O's

advisers will be Morgan Grenfell, not Schroder Wagg. The meeting was painful and the shock to the venerable Schroder system, acute.

Mr Sterling, who was given the chair vacated by the Earl of Inchcape to save P&O from Trafalgar House and Mr Nigel Brookes, is working on the assumptions that the Monopolies Commission will not stand in the way of Trafalgar's bidding for P&O and that the Trafalgar board will then come forward with a fresh offer. Having succeeded in his defence, Mr Sterling would then concentrate on reshaping and leading a revitalized P&O into the next decade.

Being the kind of man he is, he needs people around him - directors, managers and professional advisers - "in tune with my style". His "style" is closely related to "success" and quite frankly Schroder is not the first merchant bank that springs to mind if you are fighting for your corporate life. Mr Sterling might have chosen S. G. Warburg but, to be frank again, Morgan Grenfell presently has the edge over the original masters of the takeover art.

True, in the shape of Blaise Hardman, Morgan Grenfell has a man inside the P&O boardroom, but the bank's performance in the field, notably BTR's acquisition of Thomas Tilling, speaks volumes for its professional skills and personal verve.

He relishes the challenge at P&O but events in his first week have not left his soul untouched. More than the dropping of Schroder Wagg, the replacement of the heads of the cargo division upset his personal equilibrium.

Donald Regan in never-never land

In any other context than next year's presidential election, Mr Donald Regan's breakfast briefing yesterday might have been astonishing news for markets and finance ministers round the world. The US budget deficit, he said, could dip as low as \$125 billion in 1985.

If credence could be given to Mr Regan's remarks, the markets would mark down interest rates straight away and there could be dancing in the streets all the way from Sao Paulo to Glasgow, where CBI members are worrying about what will become of recovery next year unless the cost of money falls. Instead, the dollar is rising again.

If anything, Mr Regan's optimism must be seen as a negative rather than hopeful sign. The US Treasury Secretary is trying to counter the opinion poll news that voters rate the high budget deficits as a major issue.

The pre-election tendency to talk away problems is not confined to the US budget deficit. On the eve of his trip to Asia, President Reagan is being urged to pressurize the Japanese into pushing the yen up against the dollar.

Japan is charged with deliberately keeping the yen low against the dollar, to boost exports, by keeping interest rates too low and with restricting the yen's international role to enjoy greater freedom to control domestic policies.

The Japanese may well reply that the yen cannot compete against the again almighty dollar.

The world needs Mr Reagan's predictions to come true.

Motor industry pessimistic as Lucas profits slump

By Andrew Cornallie and Edward Townsend

Lucas Industries, Britain's largest automotive component manufacturer, yesterday joined motor industry executives at the CBI conference in Glasgow in warning that the autumn car sales boom is unlikely to continue next year.

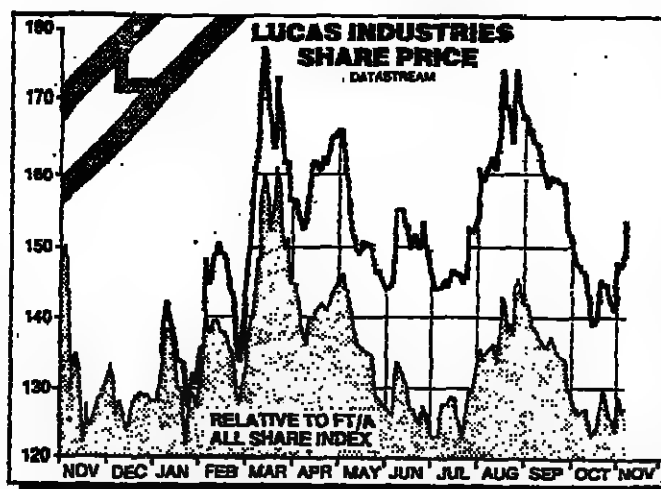
Reporting results for the year to July 31 Lucas said that its automotive businesses lost £17.2m after allowing for redundancies and closures.

Overall group pretax profits reached £2.1m, against £20.2m the previous year. This coincides with unpublished predictions of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders which are thought to indicate that the domestic industry believes this year's boom will evaporate unless steps are taken to stimulate the economy.

Japanese car makers are also forecasting lower British sales next year, indication of the Japanese industry's uncertainty about the speed of Europe's move out of recession.

Talks in Japan last week between officials of the SMMT and the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association showed both to be pessimistic.

Because of the uncertainty over the size of the market and, more relevantly, fears about the



continuing European clamour for protectionist measures to counter the trade imbalance the Japanese have indicated to the British industry that they would be willing to maintain the export restraint at least through-out next year.

The SMMT, whose president is Mr George Turnbull, the chief executive of Talbot, also has an interest in keeping next year's market forecasts low. It wants to persuade the Government that the 10 per cent Special Car Tax is a unique and impossible burden on its members, and, once scrapped, would be more than paid for by

an increase in the market of up to 300,000 cars a year. Despite the poor Lucas results the City was heartened by the decision to maintain the final dividend at 6p, making 8.6p for the year. The shares rose by 5p to 154p on the news.

Mr Robert Brown, finance director, said that despite a strong surge in car sales in the summer and early autumn the automotive components business had suffered from weak sales earlier in the year.

He echoed the sentiments of motor industry executives at the CBI conference who claimed that next year's car sales could

be 50,000 lower than the 1.8 million expected in 1983. Lucas is pinning its own production to forecasts of a maximum 3 per cent rise in car sales in this financial year, but estimates that commercial vehicle sales are likely to increase only slightly, while tractor sales will continue to decline for the ninth consecutive year.

Lucas is not looking for any dramatic growth from its aerospace components business where profits increased from £13.9m in 1982 to £15.4m in the year to July. Mr Brown said that civil aircraft sales are unlikely to increase until 1985-86.

During the year Lucas cut its British workforce by 2,329 and overseas employees by 1,049.

British turnover was down to £769.8m from £790.4m largely because of falling sales in the aerospace division. Overseas the European businesses were helped by improved profits from Lucas Gilling brakes in West Germany and strong sales of diesel fuel injection equipment to France and Spain.

The Duccellier associate company in France continued to cause problems. The dispute with the French authorities over its future ownership are likely to be resolved by the end next month.

BP shares gain

Shares of British Petroleum gained 6p to 430p as the group started drilling in the South China Sea and seemed set to pull in about £350m for a little of its Forties Field in the North Sea.

At first, it had looked as though the proposed BP sale would produce about £260m. Shares of Trafalgar House, which has a bid in for the P & O shipping group, were also strong yesterday, gaining 9p to 180p.

One factor behind the advance was the hope that Trafalgar will acquire a share of the Forties Field. Market report, page 25

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 721.4 up 3.1
FT All Share: 447.29 up 0.17
Bargains: 20, 125
Datastream USM Leaders: Index: 55.45 up 0.84
New York: Dow Jones Average: (lastest) 1218 down 0.29
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9,316.21 up 0.99

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: \$1.4840 down 30pts
Index: 84.2 up 0.3
DM: 3.98 up 0.0220
FF: 12.0775 up 0.0385
Yen: 352.00 up 2.0

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling: \$1.4852
Dollar: DM 2.6810
ECU: 2.569167
SDR: 2.709286

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates: 9
Finance houses base rate: 10
Discount market loans: week fixed 9½-9
3 month interbank: 9½-9½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar: 9½-9½
3 month DM: 6½-6½
3 month FF: 13½-13

Crystalate's Worcester bid raised

By Jonathan Clare

Crystalate, the electronics group, has made an increased bid offer for Royal Worcester, the Spode fine china, industrial ceramics and electronics business.

There is also a cash alternative for the first time. The terms of the new offer are 19 Crystalate shares and £25 of Crystalate convertible loanstock for every 16 shares of Royal Worcester, equivalent to 346p per share. The cash alternative is worth 332p.

Royal Worcester, therefore, is valued at £23.4m and £22.5m respectively compared with the first bid valuing it at £19m.

Royal Worcester said yesterday it was considering the new bid and would advise shareholders shortly. The board, led by Lord Nelson of Stifford, a former chairman of GEC, is due to meet its merchant bank advisers today to decide what to do.

Under the takeover rules Crystalate cannot increase its offer without having declared the current bid as final.

Mr John Leworthy, Crystalate's stockbroker chairman, said: "We decided to offer a cash alternative because of comments in the press. I still subscribe to the philosophy that this bid was a live management offering to take over a multifaceted company - that meant, logically, that a straight share swap was called for. But reality showed that a cash alternative had to be provided."

The cash alternative has been underwritten by Robert Fleming, Crystalate's merchant bank. Previously several commentators had argued that the uncertain value of Crystalate's paper meant that a cash alternative was necessary.

Mr Leworthy added that he believed that both companies were suffering commercially from the delay in getting a clear-cut result. "We took a deep breath and asked ourselves what was the maximum figure we would pay. This is it."

Mr Leworthy still hopes that Royal Worcester's board might recommend the offer to its shareholders but says that it is up to Lord Nelson to approach him. Crystalate's first offer received acceptance from only 0.6 per cent of Royal Worcester's shareholders. It already owned 7.8 per cent of the shares.

Crystalate wants Royal Worcester for its Welwyn electronics subsidiary to bolster its existing four electronics companies.

Mr Leworthy had previously stated that he was keeping an open mind about the future of the fine china and industrial ceramics interest. They could be sold, floated off, kept or even, closed.

Opec seeks to avert quotas dispute

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, is to chair a special meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in London next week to discuss long term production strategy.

The meeting which will precede Opec's normal half-yearly ministerial meeting in Geneva on December 7, has been called it is understood to avert a major dispute over production quotas.

Opec's share of world oil production has been falling, although production has been running at about 1 million barrels a day above the 17.5 million barrels voluntary limit agreed in London in March.

Next week's meeting will officially be a session of the Opec long-term strategy panel called to discuss ways of stimulating world oil demand.

However, the short-term situation will be raised and, it is understood, Algeria's representatives plan to seek assurances that all members will adhere to the official Opec policy on supply and prices.

Iran and Iraq have been exceeding their output to pay for military hardware; Saudi Arabia, which is Opec's largest



Yamani: meeting will discuss short-term problems.

producer acts as a "swing producer" to regulate price and production, is also said to have been increasing its output in recent months.

Opec fears that if present demand for oil does not improve it will be difficult to hold its present pricing policy with the benchmark fixed at \$29 a barrel.

With non-Opec members, notably Britain and Mexico, increasing their output, Opec fears that individual members may begin price-cutting.

In Parliament yesterday, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Energy, said that Britain would not place restrictions on North Sea output.

Receivers called in after surprise Scotros loss

By Our Financial Staff

Receivers have been called to Scotros, the troubled Glasgow mini-conglomerate involved in packaging, wine, animal feedstuffs and engineering.

The group yesterday asked the Royal Bank of Scotland to appoint receivers to the parent company. This is to be followed by the appointment of receivers to all the company's subsidiaries by both the Royal Bank and by Barclays, Scotros's other principal banker.

The action follows disclosure of the company's results for the half year to the end of September, which included "excessive and unnecessary" losses in the packaging division. The losses resulted in a reduction in the company's capital base and a consequent breach of its borrowing powers which meant fresh capital was urgently required.

Yesterday the company said that "despite sustained efforts by the board and its financial advisers, and the cooperation of the Royal Bank of Scotland, it was not found possible to achieve reconstruction of the capital base."

Proposals to alter the terms under which loanstock had been issued were turned down by

shareholders at a recent special meeting.

The board has seen many changes in recent years. The chairman, Mr James McMillan, joined the company in 1982 after retiring from the Royal Bank of Scotland where he had been joint general manager. He replaced Mr W. E. Alexander, the chairman for 17 years who resigned after the sale of his family company's shareholding.

The joint receivers are Cork Gully and Coopers & Lybrand. The group employs just under 700 people.

At the annual meeting in September, Mr McMillan pointed out three "unsatisfactory elements": an extraordinary item of £889,000 connected with the packaging division, a provision of £537,000 against the closure of Bouchage Moderne, a French bottle top company, and borrowing costs of £1.2m.

Over half the company shares are held by five big shareholders.

The shares were suspended yesterday ahead of the announcement.

It is likely that parts of the business can be sold as going concerns.

THE EXPLORATION COMPANY plc

INTERIM STATEMENT

The directors announce the following financial results based on unaudited accounts (including the fully-owned subsidiary, Group Traders Limited, but excluding the Associated Companies' results) for the half-year ended 30th June 1983 with comparative figures.

	Six months ended 30th June 1983	Six months ended 30th June 1982	Year ended 30th June 1982
Profit before tax	508,381	144,588	758,280
Tax	245,251	50,148	315,581
Profit after tax	227,080	294,438	2444,308
Group assets, taking investments at market value	£14,885,861	£2,785,086	£11,483,211
Earnings per stock unit	2.80p	0.79p	3.08p
Dividend paid per stock unit (gross)	nil	nil	1.76p

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INTERIM STATEMENT

The directors announce the following financial results based on unaudited accounts (including the fully-owned subsidiary, General Explorations Limited, but excluding the Associated Companies' results) for the half-year ended 30th June 1983 with comparative figures.

	Six months ended 30th June 1983	Six months ended 30th June 1982	Year ended 30th June 1982
Profit before tax	424,578	120,350	482,406
Tax	209,057	43,718	191,754
Profit after tax	£215,521	£76,632	£290,652
Group assets, taking investments at market value	£1,268,088	£6,386,206	£7,861,708
Earnings per share	4.81p	1.70p	6.44p
Dividend paid per share (gross)	nil	nil	3.5p

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dual role for bank chief

Mr Robin Hutton, director-general of the Accepting Houses Committee, is taking on the new post of director-general of the Issuing Houses Association. Mr Hutton, on secondment from S G Warburg, said yesterday that the issues confronting the two bodies increasingly overlapped and it was administratively convenient to have one person dealing with both.

● Unemployment will top 4 million by 1986 and rise to nearly 4½ million in the following four years as the economic recovery falters and imports take a bigger share of British markets, according to a forecast from Cambridge Econometrics today. The group predicts that growth will average 1.5 per cent between 1982 and 1993 and inflation will stick at about 6.5 per cent.

● Phicom, the electronic components group controlled by Magnum Corporation of Malaysia, is asking shareholders for nearly £4m to support growth. Shareholders are being offered rights to 15.9 million shares at 25p each, on the basis of one new share for every three held or five new for every six convertible preference shares.

● Angus Press Holdings, a subsidiary of British Electric Traction, has signed an agreement with Cardiff Communications, of Denver, Colorado, to acquire its publishing subsidiary, Cardiff Publishing, for \$7.3m (£4.7m).

● The Western Australian Government has given formal approval to a \$475m development of the main Argyle diamond deposit. AK-1 Kimberley Pipe. The government is involved in the developing company with CRA and Ashton Mining and the AK-1 pipe will be the world's largest diamond operation.

Brazil set to win UK loan

By John Lawless

The big four British clearing banks are close to committing themselves to about \$500m (£337m) in fresh loans to Brazil.

Lloyds sent its telex of commitment to the Brazilian Central Bank last Wednesday. Midland and National Westminster have agreed in principle to fund their portion of the new loan, but are waiting to act in concert with Barclays.

At a meeting of the Barclays credit committee today a decision will be taken. But banking sources have no doubts that it will sanction the funds.

That will open the way for further loans, estimated at between \$300m and \$400m, from 65 other British banks, some of them subsidiaries of foreign concerns.

The deadline for commitments is Thursday. Some sources yesterday said that it was psychologically imperative

that Britain should signal its willingness to go ahead with the loans. Others believe that being a few days late would not matter.

They see the important date at November 13, when a meeting of the International Monetary Fund's executive committee will discuss whether it approves the whole Brazilian rescue package.

It should be known by then whether, as is now optimistically forecast, the Brazilian Congress has voted through a new wage restraint bill.

Brazil is hoping to raise \$6.5bn from 800 banks. A further sign that the rescue package will succeed came yesterday when the Bank for International Settlements' president, Dr Fritz Leuwer, said he expected Brazil would be able to repay \$1.05bn to the BIS by the end of the month.

But economists are split on whether the spending spree will maintain its momentum next year. Many analysts believe it will diminish as consumers refrain from going deeper into debt, after the sharp rise in borrowing in recent years.

Others see no sign of this. At the end of September the amount of consumer credit outstanding was £13,409m, 21 per cent more than a year earlier, the Trade and Industry Department said yesterday.

Shop sales set record and industry's costs fall

Record spending fires recovery hopes

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Government hopes for continuing recovery and for a further slowdown of inflation were boosted yesterday by official figures showing a surge in consumer spending in September to record levels and a drop last month in the cost of industry's fuel and raw materials.

Spending in the shops in September jumped by 4 per cent after falling in August, leaving the volume of retail sales in the third quarter this year 1 per cent higher than in the second quarter and 5.5 per cent above its level a year earlier.

September's performance was a good deal better than provisional figures, based on incomplete returns, had suggested. Part of the explanation may be that the hot August weather (and diversion of cash into record car sales) encour-

aged people to postpone purchases upsetting the usual seasonal pattern allowed for by the statistics.

The survey of the distributive trades recently introduced by the Confederation of British Industry suggests that retailers expect consumer demand to remain buoyant in the run up to Christmas.

But economists are split on whether the spending spree will maintain its momentum next year. Many analysts believe it will diminish as consumers refrain from going deeper into debt, after the sharp rise in borrowing in recent years.

Others see no sign of this. At the end of September the amount of consumer credit outstanding was £13,409m, 21 per cent more than a year earlier, the Trade and Industry Department said yesterday.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCER PRICES (1980=100)

	Output prices	Materials and fuels prices
1982	118.7	116.5
1983		
Jan	120.4	124.2
Feb	120.8	124.1
Mar	121.3	123.1
Apr	121.7	124.6
May	122.4	124.6
Jun	122.7	124.6
Jul	122.7	124.6
Aug	122.7	124.6
Sep	122.7	124.6
Oct	122.7	124.6
Nov	122.7	124.6
Dec	122.7	124.6

Provisional Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Separate figures from the department show that the cost of industry's basic materials fell last month by 0.4 per cent, after climbing by 1.4 per cent in September.

Lower scheduled prices for petroleum products and non-ferrous metals outweighed higher prices for food materials. The yearly rate of increase of industry's input fell from 9.5 per cent in September to 8.1 per cent.

WALL STREET

Shares mixed in quiet trading

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks were mostly mixed in quiet trading yesterday with some of the technology stocks showing broad gains.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up a fraction after slipping from a gain of 2.5.

Declining issues were 7 to 5 ahead of advances.

General Motors was 76½, down ¼; General Electric 51½, down ¼; Westinghouse 47 ½, down ¼; Schlumberger 51 ½, down ¼; MCA 36 ½, up ¼; Standard Oil of Indiana 48½, up ¼; Tandy 34½, down ¼; John Blair 34 down 2½; Motorola 131 ½ up 1½; Squibb 50½ up ¼ and NCR 127 unchanged.

International Business Machines was up ½ at 122½; Data Equipment up 1½ to 73½; Digital Instruments up 1½ to 127½; Calsonic up ½ to 21½; Chrysler up 1½ to 27½; Gulf Oil down ¼ at 42½.

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

How Sainsbury's pulled off a skilful balancing act

If the best form of advertising is word of mouth, it might be thought that J. Sainsbury need never invest in another newspaper advertisement or TV commercial. Britain's leading food retailer has such a high reputation for quality and value that its most vocal salesmen are its customers.

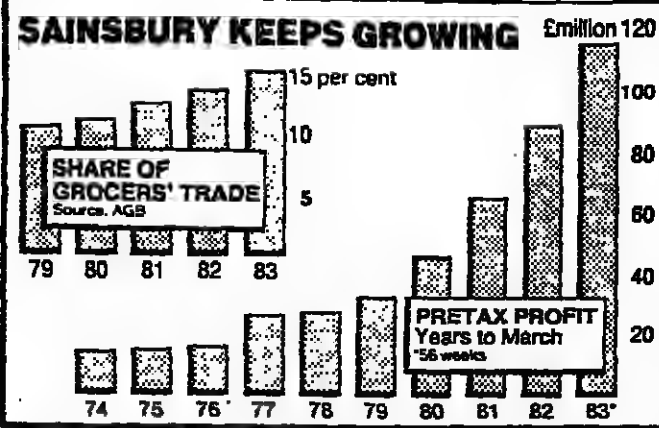
The opening today of its supermarket on the site of the old West London air terminal in Cromwell Road - prime Sainsbury's territory, with thousands of upmarket ABC1 shoppers within a car ride - has been eagerly awaited locally in a way that no other retailer, except Marks and Spencer, could hope for.

Such popularity is reflected in the Sainsbury accounts over the past five years.

Profits are up by 220 per cent since 1978, from £31.8m to £101.5m last year, while net profit margins in that time have grown from 3.16 per cent to 4.43. In the same period, sales have grown from £1,007m to £2,293m, customer numbers have risen by 43 per cent to more than 5 million a week, and Sainsbury's share of the grocery market has grown from 10.4 per cent to 15 per cent, putting it ahead of Tesco for the first time.

Viewed from the vantage point of 1983, this growth has an air of inevitability about it, as if taking the quality route was bound to pay dividends. Yet in the inflationary mid-70s, when Tesco launched its Checkout campaign and triggered off the supermarket price war, such an approach might have looked risky.

The fact that Sainsbury in that five-year period has pulled off a skilful balancing act between the need for low prices and the maintenance of quality was recognised last week by the Institute of Marketing, which gave it the 1983 National



Marketing Award. In its submission to the Institute, the company points out how easy it would have been to over-react to the immediate price threat.

"Our two major competitors during this period were Tesco and Asda, both of which initiated very heavy promotional activity and fierce competition. Sainsbury's were not panicked into uncharacteristic responses but maintained a steady consistent marketing position - high quality at the most competitive price."

"This consistency was undoubtedly a major strength. Tesco gained considerable market share in their first years of Checkout; as the message of the Discount programme and the quality image came through in-store and in advertising, Sainsbury's improved their market share (as measured by AGB) by 44 per cent, as against Tesco's 13 per cent and Asda's 13 per cent."

The Discount programme was Sainsbury's immediate response to the price problem. Not only had the price gap widened between Sainsbury and its main competitors, but it was perceived by customers to be even wider.

The answer was Discount '78, a package of regularly purchased items - both manufacturers' brands and own label goods - sold at competitive prices and heavily promoted on television. Commercials featuring the TV presenter Mr Michael Barratt, produced by Saatchi & Saatchi, were used to launch the concept and succeeded in encouraging shoppers to return to Sainsbury. Newspaper advertisements were used to convey details of products and prices.

Sales increased as did awareness of Sainsbury's price policy. So the following year the company introduced Discount '79, which produced similarly successful results. By the middle of 1979, however, after 18 months of price-dominated advertising, it was felt that other elements needed to be added to the advertising image, such as quality, freshness and choice. The Discount concept remained, but it was no longer central.

The TV commercials began to concentrate on the new elements rather than price, using humorous vignettes instead of the informative Discount approach, while the

newspaper advertisements - though still featuring products and prices - became more stylish.

Magazine advertising, however, provided the main thrust of this new approach as Sainsbury created a new style of food-retailer advertising that has won the company awards and spawned much imitation. Using double-page photographic spreads, and witty copy by one of London's top copywriters, Mr David Abbott, the advertisements convey both the quality and the wide range of produce such as cheese and vegetables that Sainsbury sells.

Mr Peter Davis, Sainsbury's assistant managing director, responsible for buying and marketing, says: "The reasons we went into magazines were both logical and emotional. First, while we advertise on television quite heavily and it reaches the majority of our customers, it leaves an important group, who are light TV viewers, not very well covered."

"Secondly, we wanted to be able to have time to talk to our customers, and not just shout key points at them. We wanted to use rational and logical arguments."

An even more important element in Sainsbury's marketing activity is its research programme, which plays a fundamental part in every area of the company's activity, from the selection of product lines to the layout of the store and, perhaps most crucial of all, the location of the stores themselves.

Sainsbury has long had a strong statistics section, but it has come to the fore in the past few years.

All this information has resulted in certain points becoming important elements of Sainsbury's development strategy. For example, the company will not plan a store unless there is adequate parking space, preferably at ground level. New stores are now larger - the 15 branches being opened this year have an average square footage of 25,000, compared with the usual 15,000.

Opening hours have increased by a quarter, by reopening stores closed on Mondays and extending late-night trading, to accommodate the needs of working people. New lines such as cosmetics, in-store bakeries and fresh fish, as well as many individual own-label products, are all the result of asking customers what they want.

A policy is needed for hybrids

Whitehall notebook

It is always refreshing to hear politicians being modest about their powers of prescience. The Chancellor's decision to unload another chunk of Cable and Wireless shares this financial year is - by implication at least - a striking example of this unusual phenomenon.

When the Government sold half its shares in Cable and Wireless in November, 1981, the prospectus declared explicitly that the Government intended to retain a majority shareholding in the company for the foreseeable future. In fact, its shareholding slipped from fractionally over 50 per cent to 45 per cent in March this year when, without demur from the Treasury, Cable and Wireless made a cash-plus-shares acquisition in Hong-kong, its largest and most profitable area of operation.

Any lingering suspicion that this was an accidental or unforeseeable aberration has now been dispelled by the latest disposal plans. The Treasury has clearly decided, that, in this context at least, two years is the limit of the foreseeable future. (Sceptics might wonder how this attitude reflects on the Treasury's position in the more serious debate about long-term trends in public spending, but that is another matter.)

While branches of prospectus commitments are rightly regarded in both the City and Whitehall as serious matters, nobody is seriously suggesting that there will be a challenge

to the legitimacy of what the Government is doing.

"The foreseeable future" is bound to be a matter of judgment, and shareholders in Cable and Wireless - who have already doubled their money since flotation - are likely to be highly tolerant of any short-term disruptive effects that the imminent unloading of more Government shares may have on the value of their investment.

But the Cable and Wireless episode does raise the interesting question of what the Government intends to do with its growing portfolio of minority stakes in de-nationalized companies.

Apart from Cable and Wireless, ministers already have BP, British Aerospace, Britoil and Associated British Ports rattling around in this cupboard, with British Telecom and others still to come.

By contrast, Amersham International was disposed of last year, and a 100 per cent share sale is also planned for Enterprise Oil (British Gas's North Sea oil assets, as was) and, perhaps, British Airways.

In the cases where the Government has retained its minority stake, it normally has the power to appoint directors, and is finding the device of a special Government share designed to block unwanted or

foreign takeovers increasingly popular.

But there is no uniformity or consistent pattern about the arrangements, and no clue as to whether, or for how long, the stakes will be held.

It is hard to dispute the conclusion of Dr David Steel, of Exeter University, speaking at an Institute of Fiscal Studies conference last week, that Government policy towards these "hybrids" has been developed "on the hoof": that is, in an ad hoc way that owes more to current political and market tolerances than to any considered strategy.

According to Dr Steel: "The Government has neither provided a proper justification for its decision to retain a substantial stake (when the logic of its arguments in favour of privatization suggests that public enterprises should be sold off completely); nor has it answered a trail of questions about its future relations with these hybrid companies".

While the Government has pledged itself to play a purely passive, "hands off" role as minority shareholder Dr Steel argues that in practice the pressures on ministers to intervene will be considerable; for example, in sensitive industrial disputes that have consequences for other sectors of the economy, or in delicate questions of purchasing policy. (The oil rig orders reluctantly

placed by BP and Britoil at Scott Lithgow is a topical case in point).

He argues that a White Paper laying out a coherent and uniform framework for the Government's dealings with its "hybrid" companies is urgently needed.

It is unlikely that Mr Lawson or any of his colleagues will regard such a course as being of the highest priority. However, ideological its motivation may be, ministers have tended to be pragmatic when it comes to implementing their privatization programme.

They have sold enough shares in companies to ensure that they are taken out of the Public Spending Borrowing Requirement, but have also taken account of how much stock the market can reasonably absorb, and have used the residual shareholding as a form of political insurance against charges of endangering national interests.

The signs are that the Government is coming round to thinking that there is little logic in retaining minority stakes - but Dr Steel is surely right to suggest that thought should be given to the longer-term implications of the policy.

If there was little enough rationale about a 50.1 per cent holding in Cable and Wireless, there is surely none whatsoever about 22.5 per cent, which is what the Government will be left with after its latest sale.

Jonathan Davis

SDP spokesman to head CRU

Commodities Research Unit: Mr John Horgan, former Government Minister and economic spokesman for the SDP, has rejoined the company as managing director. Mr Robert Pearman, becomes chairman and Sir Sigmund Sternberg chairman of CRU Holdings.

Meyer International, Mr John Dobby, and Mr Richard Jewson have joined the board. Triplex Foundries Group: Mr Peter Chapman has been made

APPOINTMENTS

finance director from February 1.

John Govett & Co: Mr Ian Kennedy has become a director. Macdonald & Co (Publishers): Mr Roger Hearn has joined the board.

Central & Sheerwood: Mr David James becomes a group managing director from January 1.

Venice Simplon-Orient-Express: Mr David Benson has been made chairman and chief executive.

Computer Systems Development: Mr Maurice Elderfield, chairman of Throgmorton Trust, has become non-executive chairman. Mr Jeffrey Harris, chief executive of the Arbat Group, joins the board. Henderson Unit Trust Management: Mr Roderick Primrose and Mr Ian Scott have become directors.

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Legal Appointments also on page 30

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Duties will include indexing, maintenance of information files, research work and assistance with the day to day running of the library.

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Apply with full C.V. and quoting reference 10 to: John Hamilton, Personnel Manager, Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59/67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

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Marks & Spencer

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Cheshire

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Candidates should be aged 27-30 and ideally should have had some experience in industry. Experience of commercial work, including negotiation of contracts, technical licensing, competition and monopoly law would be an advantage.

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J. A. Hurst,
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Year	United States (%)	Japan (%)	Germany (%)
1950	7	7	15
1960	8	8	16
1970	9	10	17
1980	10	13	17
1990	11	16	17
2000	12	18	17
2010	13	19	17
2020	14	20	17
2030	14.5	20	17.5
2040	15	20	18
2050	15	20	18

CHOICE

in the 1983 Hamlyn Lectures.
Takers are Lord McCloskey,
former Solicitor General for
Scotland; and Sir Iwan Pugh,
former Parliamentary
Counsellor for
Administration (the
Ombudsman). In the chair: Sir
Peter Hall C.B., Warden of All
Souls, Oxford.

10.20 Jean-Philippe Rameau: music
by Rameau and his
contemporaries. With Michael
Gordonstone (tenor), Simon
Stanhope (violin), Peter Vel
(bassoon) and Marilyn Parry
(harpsichord).

11.15 News. Uml 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 6.00pm and
9.00 pm bulletins 7.00am, 8.00,
9.00am, 6.00 and 12.00 midnight)
Jeffries 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 (MF/MW),
8.00am, 1.00pm, 4.00pm, 6.00pm, 10.00
Jeffries 10.00pm, 12.00pm (M/W)

Radio

5.00am Ray Mccort 7.30 Terry Wogan
10.00 Jimmy Young 12.00pm Music
While you Work 12.30 Gloria
Hunniford 2.02 Sports Desk 2.30 Ed
Stewart 3.02 Sports Desk 4.00 David
Hamilton 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk 6.00
John Dunn including 6.45 Sport and
Classified Results (mt only) 7.30 The
Golden Age of Hollywood the story of
the great Hollywood Studios 1: Warner
Brothers and the Beginning of Sound.
Narrated by James Mason This

opening episode deals with the arrival of new filming techniques and also covers the period of transition from silent films to talkies. This is a 24-part series (r). 8.30 Folk on 21 8.30 Non-Stop Stutz The Stutz Bear Cat 8.57 Sports Desk 10.00 The Law Game with Shaw Taylor 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight including 11.02 Sports Desk (stereo from Radio 1) 1.00am Big Band Special The Radio Big Band 1.30 Sirion Sound R&B

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30-8.30pm then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW) 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Richard Skinner. 11.30 Mike Smith. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Janice Long.

World Service

6.00 Newswatch. 7.00 World News. 7.08 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Hot Air. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.08 Reflections. 8.15 Pop Piper. 8.30 Detective. 9.00 World News. 9.08 Reporters on the Beat. 9.15 The World

World Today, 2.39 Financial News, 3.40 Look
Ahead, 9.45 Picking up Blues, 10.00
Discovery, 10.30 Musical Milestone, 11.00
World News, 11.09 News about Britain, 11.15
Letter from London, 12.00 Radio News, 12.15
Modern English News, 12.45 Story-
Roundup, 1.00 World Power, 1.09 Twenty-Four
Hour, 1.39 Network UK, 1.45 A Joy-
Hour, 2.00 Entertainment, 2.30
Outlook, 4.00 World News, 4.09 Commen-
tary, 4.15 Sir Arthur: A Life of Music, 4.45
The World Today, 5.00 World News, 5.09 Modern

8.00 World News, 8.08 Twenty-Four Hours,
9.15 Letter from London 9.25 Paperback
Choice, 9.30 From the Promenade Concerts
10.00 World News, 10.35 The World Today,
10.55 Scotland This Week, 10.55 Financial
News, 10.40 Reflections, 10.45 Sports
Roundup, 11.00 World News, 11.08
Commentary, 11.15 Play Paper, 11.30 Meridian,
12.00 World News, 12.08 News About Britain,
12.15 Radio Newsweek, 12.30 A Jolly Good
Show, 1.15 Outlook, 1.45 Report on Religion,
2.00 World News, 2.20 Review of the British
Press, 2.15 The English Air, 2.30 Empire, 3.00

World News. 3.09 **News About Britain.** 3.15
The World Today 3.30 **Discovery.** 4.00
Newsdesk. 4.30 **Waveguide.** 5.45 **The World Today.**

All times in GMT

YORKSHIRE As London except:
12.30pm-1.00
Whose Baby? 1.20 **News.** 1.30-2.00
Calendar At Your Service. 3.30-4.00
Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 **Survival**

GRAMPIAN As London except:
9.25-9.30 First Thing.
12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy.
1.20-1.30 News, 6.00 North tonight.
7.00-7.30 Slivies, 11.30 Mysteries of
Edgar Wallace. * 12.30am News,
Closedown.

CHANNEL 12 12:30pm-1:00 Whose Baby? 1:20-1:30 News. 5:15-5:45 Flying Kpt. 6:00 Channel Report. 8:15 Keep Fit - The Berk Way. 9:30 Sale of the Century. 7:00-7:30 Last Resort. 11:30 Deer Detective. 12:25 Cutdown.

HTV WEST As London except 12:30pm-1:00 It's a Vet's Life. 1:20-1:30 News. 3:30-4:00 Young Doctors. 5:15-5:45 Baham: Going on the Beach. 8:00-8:30

HTV WALES As HTV West except:
6.00pm-6.35 Wales

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GIMPEL FINE ARTS, 30 Davies St. W1 493 2488 PETER LANYON Paintings 1946-1964

JPL FINE ARTS, 24 Davies Street, London W1. 01-493 2630. **RADU DUFY**, Drawings and watercolours. Mon-Fri 10-5.30.

LEVYNE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St., W1. 01-493 1572/3. Contemporary paintings on view. Mon-Fri 10-5 and Sat 10-12.45.

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MALT GALLERIES, The Mall, SW1. **HILDA VAN STOCKUM**, 2-14 Nov. Mon-Fri 10-5, Sat 10-1, adm free.

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**NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Sq.
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by Altdorfer, Until 8 Jan W.10-
6 Sums 2-6. Adm Free Recorded**

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Syria calls up entire military reserves

Continued from page 1

closing in on Arafat, is evidently anxious to bring the battle to a Syrian President. Arafat himself now spends much of his time in a new PLO headquarters on a narrow street in the old part of Tripoli. He conceded yesterday that conditions in Baddawi - where his men were still firing salvos of Katyusha rockets at Syrian and anti-Arafat Palestinian positions in the mountains to the east - were "very tough".

His guerrillas appeared to be about to take over Tripoli as a base for their own defence, much as they defended Beirut against the Israeli Army last year. Mr Arafat said as much yesterday claiming that the Syrians "have made a decision to attack the city".

Colonel Abu Moussa, the military commander of the anti-Arafat Palestinians, has said that he would like Mr Arafat to "return" to the PLO movement and there are still rumours in Tripoli that he might be given safe passage out of Lebanon and through Syria to go back to his original base in Tunis, albeit in disgrace.

A curious report in the city says that it was Colonel Rifkat Assad, the Syrian President's brother, who blew Mr Arafat to Lebanon in September. Certainly, Mr Arafat always refers to Rifkat al-Assad as "my friend", although he still accuses the President of setting the Palestinian dissidents against him.

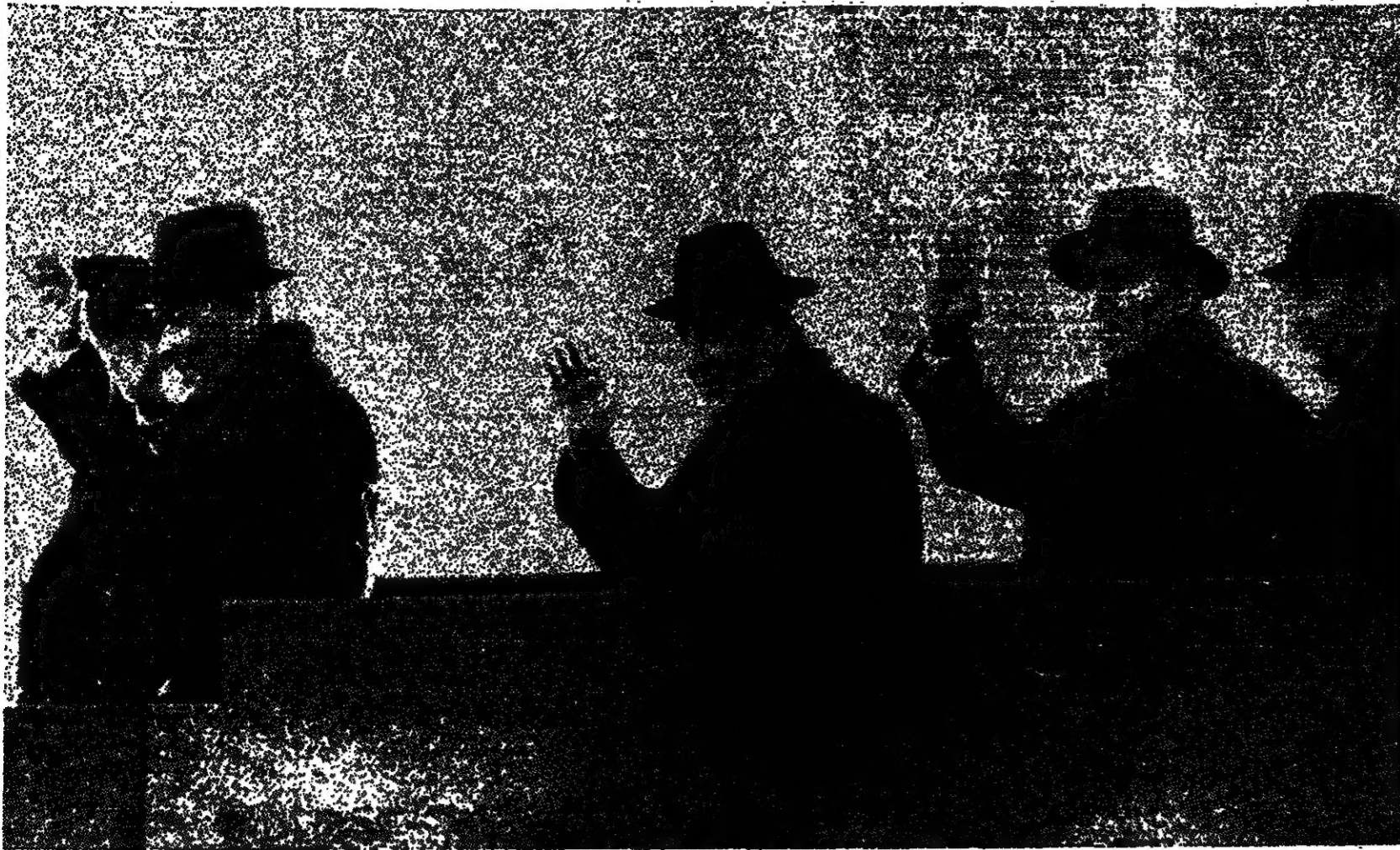
The question these days, of course, is whether Mr Arafat's own loyalists are not now the dissidents in the PLO.

Israel places Army on alert

Jerusalem - The Israeli Army was placed on special alert yesterday after the announcement (Christopher Walker writes) that the Israeli defence ministry had decided officially as a "coincidence" the Syrian move came within hours of a planned Israeli exercise to mobilize thousands of its reservists and an unspecified number of vehicles to test new call-up procedures. A spokesman said that most of those reporting would be released immediately on arrival.

The Army emphasized that the Israeli exercise had been planned for some time. It would begin "very soon". Senior defence sources took pains to insist that Israel had no aggressive intentions against Syria.

Who's who in the Kremlin power game



Moscow's men in command: Mr Chernomir, Mr Grishin, secretary of the Moscow party; Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister; and Mr Gorbachov waving from the Lenin Mausoleum at the military and workers' parade through Red Square yesterday.

Andropov absent from Red Square parade

Continued from page 1

reception afterwards Mr Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, said Kuznetsov's desire for peace was all the stronger when the world was living through "arduous times".

Ordinary Russians appeared surprised by Mr Andropov's absence. Some diplomats believe however that the Soviet leader's illness will not prove disabling, and that he exerts sufficient authority and control to continue running affairs behind the scenes. Others argue that illness will weaken his authority and that the power struggle which is already under way will accelerate this process.

As usual the city centre was sealed off by police cordons, and a massive crowd of thousands of people waited for the parade. In the streets leading to the Mausoleum, some danced and sang to military band music in the sunshine.

As in past years, the parade was boycotted by most NATO Ambassadors, except those of Greece, Turkey, Denmark and - unusually - Italy. The military parade consisted mostly of obsolete tanks and missiles, and no new weapons were displayed.

In a bizarre incident which cast a further pall over the celebrations a protester set fire to himself on the steps of the Mausoleum shortly after the square had emptied.

Western diplomats said witnesses had seen the man become engulfed in flames while another Russian tried to shout a protest to passers-by. Both men were hurried into a police van before the self-immolation could be explained. Witnesses said the security police had difficulty dousing the flames and the protester was probably badly burned.

Frank Johnson in the Commons Insp Kaufman grills a suspect Bill

Yesterday brought the reappearance of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, a measure which caused a certain amount of concern, some of it genuine, in the last Parliament before the Bill lapsed with the calling of the general election. For us in the gallery, it was an occasion for strong nerves. Labour members are apt, in connection with this measure, to protest with a relish about "intimate searches" of suspects and related subjects, and to offer details.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, the new chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, himself carried out an intimate search on Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary. Mr Kaufman poked around in every office of Mr Brittan's legislation in search of concealed weapons.

Mr Kaufman made a great impression on Labour backbenchers when, as chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, he used to do this sort of thing to Mr Michael Heseltine. Mr Kaufman likes reading detail. Most politicians like neither reading nor detail.

But society expects someone to do such work. So Mr Kaufman was voted by his backbench colleagues to the top of the Shadow Cabinet. Yesterday Mr Kaufman went about his task in relation to the suspect Mr Brittan. It was an example of the way in which the system is open to abuse.

Mr Brittan is basically an ordinary, law-abiding Conservative. Originally, he found employment as a libel lawyer. But, in an effort to better himself and find more productive work, he drifted into the Westminster area. Under Thatcherian jobs for such people in that part of London are scarce. He was forced to behave in a suspiciously dry manner. It was that that drew him to the attention of Mr Kaufman.

Mr Kaufman got hold of him roughly by his "clause 22, sub clause 3DC". That seemed to extend police powers to stop people. Mr Kaufman demanded greater clarification. Mr Brittan did his best to keep his dignity while the man was probing his sub-clauses. The Home Secretary remained silent, giving the impression that he had never seen the paragraph before, or that it had been planted on him by the police at an earlier stage. A most disturbing case.

As well as his taste for detail, Mr Kaufman also has a taste for exaggeration. Those he manages to indulge while at the same time remaining in the absolute centre of his party and a part of Western civilization, an extraordinary feat given his party.

Thus he yesterday said that Mr Brittan had been "apprehended in the felonious act of trying to slip a bogus police and criminal evidence Bill through Parliament", and that "the accused man, Brittan, tried to avoid the charge by grasping on his accomplice, the old libel lawyer". Furthermore, in a dazzling change of metaphor from the penal to the ideological, he accused Mr Brittan of a "somewhat Stalinist attempt to rewrite history".

Shabby raincoat due to offence

A few minutes later, Mr Kaufman had discovered that the Bill gave a policeman a new power to arrest someone by anticipating the causing of an offence such as "an affront to public decency". Mr Kaufman said he had looked up the relevant Home Office document to see what an affront to public decency was. "Page 32 gave the example of a man flashing in a busy shopping street", he announced triumphantly. But how did the policeman know that a "flash" was imminent. "Does he play safe, and arrest anyone wearing a shabby raincoat?" he demanded. "If so, clause 22 of this Bill will be strongly endorsed by Aquascutum and Burberry."

At that stage, the Tory backbencher, Mr Robert Atkins, produced the rather reasonable and rather disgusting example of a policeman spotting a man about to undo his trousers in the street. Mr Kaufman, who had after all raised the subject in the first place, rather unreasonably replied: "I haven't got the hon gentleman's mind". It was an example of Mr Kaufman's skill as a debater.

Mr Atkins's introduction of trousers had played into Mr Kaufman's hands. Mr Kaufman will forgive the metaphor.

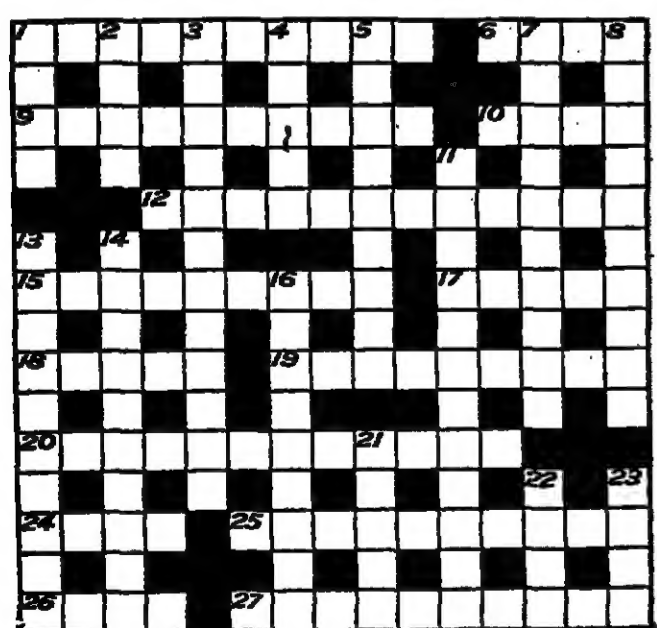
THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Queen holds an investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.
The Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends a special performance of "Blondie" at the Old Vic to mark the re-opening of the theatre, 7.30.
The Duke of Gloucester carries out engagements in Gloucestershire, 10.55; Lydney, White Cross Sports Centre, 11.50; arrives Northcote, 12.45; arrives Formwood Ltd., Colchester, 1.45.

New exhibitions
The Oxford Buildings of Sir Thomas Jackson: the work of architect Sir Thomas Jackson Bt RA (1835-1924), at the Examination Schools, High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends Nov 18).
All that glitters... embroidered paintings by Verina Warren; loaned earthenware bowls by Sutton Taylor and Jewellery by Wendy Ramsbury and Abigail Fleming the Yew Tree.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,281



- ACROSS**
- Sadly, voters vex look-out men (10).
 - More virtuous bridge supporter? (4).
 - Rhodes gets run? Duck, maybe - dreadful (10).
 - Run out of Southern seat of religion (4).
 - Exemplary warning - aim to have not so much bowling (6-6).
 - Take reprisals about Muhammad's cousin appearing in a bowl (9).
 - Complete issue (5).
 - Continue to perform as an historian (5).
 - Rare foreign articles take same direction (9).
 - Remaining in a state of grace by finishing work? (12).
 - "Moi", said Odie's son (4).
 - Engineers temper it, first returning copy (10).
 - National emblem at the regatta, say? (4).
 - Digger's mother's back in a ragged navy vest (5,5).
- DOWN**
- Resounding effect of satellite (4).
 - Bird sent, soundly rendered (4).
 - Fall on weapon in evil surroundings (12).

TV top ten

- Continued from page 1
- 1** Coronation Street (Wed, Granada, 10.10p).
- 2** The Wednesday Play (Wed, Granada, 10.10p).
- 3** News (Tue, Thurs, 10.10p).
- 4** The Wednesday Play (Wed, Granada, 10.10p).
- 5** The Wednesday Play (Wed, Granada, 10.10p).
- 6** The Wednesday Play (Wed, Granada, 10.10p).
- 7** The Wednesday Play (Wed, Granada, 10.10p).
- 8** The Wednesday Play (Wed, Granada, 10.10p).
- 9** The Wednesday Play (Wed, Granada, 10.10p).
- 10** The Wednesday Play (Wed, Granada, 10.10p).

Roads

Middlesex M6 Lane closures between junctions 5 and 6 (Birmingham north-east and Birmingham central) and southbound entry from A38(M) and A38/A5127 (Aston Expressway) closed overnight. A54 Water main laying in Henley High Street, Warwickshire, A47 Traffic signals at eastern end of E. Derham bypass, Norfolk.

Wales and West M5 North-bound traffic between junctions 26 (Weymouth) and 27 (Tisbury) confined to hard shoulder. M4 Lane closures affecting both carriageways, for bridge inspection and repairs between junction 21 and 22 across the Severn Bridge, A38 Traffic restrictions in Bristol Road, Gloucester.

North A1: Roadworks on Moorfoot to Seaton Burn, Northumberland road, A66 Roadworks and delays at Campsie-in-Frith, Derbyshire. A57: Resurfacing and contraflow in Sheffield Parkway.

South A74: Contraflow at junction 2 (A7, Kilmarnock). A90: Resurfacing on southern carriageway, the Forth Road Bridge, contraflow on northbound; one lane off peak, allow extra time. A977: Single-lane traffic between Crook of Devon and Rannoch Bridge, Kinross-shire.

Information supplied by AA.

The papers

The Daily Mirror comments on the Confederation of British Industry's indictment of Britain as a shabby and expensive place to live in, where inflation is still too high and public spending is too low, and where if things are getting better, most people can't see it. "The CBI is the Conservative Party in the boardroom", it says. "Some of its delegates are also delegates to the Tory Party Conference. Its members are all Tories. It is the party's official help to finance the party's election campaign. But for what? Sir Terence forecasts unemployment will keep on rising. He says taxes and too high. So are costs. Money needed to maintain essential services is not being spent. And Britain is now 20 per cent less competitive than it was in the mid-1970s."

It compares the "dismal story" with the CBI's optimism in the run-up to the General Election.

What's to be done about the gloomy picture of Britain painted by CBI Director-General, Sir Terence Beckett? The Daily Star asks. "Spends money, naturally. Sir Terence wants the Government to pump more into the economy to boost public projects like new roads. Fine, up to a point. More capital spending on construction is an excellent way of stimulating economic growth and taking up some of the slack in the dole queues. But Sir Terence also defends industry's dismal record of recent years. He calls for lower taxes, lower costs, by which he means wages, and lower interest rates." But if he gets all that, where is the money to come from. The paper says: "It's time that business and a whole class expecting the Government to wet sugar their."

Weather forecast

A mild Southerly airstream covers all areas, but a trough of low pressure will remain close to N of Scotland.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, central N England: dull and misty at first with drizzle in places, sunny intervals developing but also scattered showers; wind SE, moderate; max temp 13 to 16C (55 to 61F); NW England, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: rather cloudy; occasional light rain or drizzle; some bright intervals; wind SE or SSE, moderate; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: rather cloudy; sunny intervals developing; wind SE, light or moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: rather cloudy, occasional rain and drizzle; bright intervals in sheltered areas; wind SE, moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Money, Fife, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: cloudy, rain, some heavy; wind SE, light or moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Tuesday: Mostly dry and bright, but raining N and W at first and S later; rather warm.

SEA PASSAGES: 8 North Sea, swell of three waves moderate to fresh; sea slight to moderate. English Channel (S), St George's Channel, Irish Sea and S of SE moderate to fresh, occasionally strong in Irish Sea; sea moderate, locally rough in Irish Sea.

Sun times: Sun rises 7.05am, sets 4.23pm.
Moon rises 11.08am, sets 8.39pm.
First Quarter November 12.

High tides

Location	AM	PM	PM	PM
London Bridge	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Aberdeen	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Cardiff	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Edinburgh	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Glasgow	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Liverpool	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Manchester	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Newcastle	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Nottingham	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Sheffield	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Southampton	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Wolverhampton	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15
Wrexham	7.15	12.15	1.15	7.15

Around Britain

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
London	13	SE	Cloudy	
Manchester	12	SE	Cloudy	
Cardiff	11	SE	Cloudy	
Edinburgh	10	SE	Cloudy	
Glasgow	10	SE	Cloudy	
Liverpool	11	SE	Cloudy	
Newcastle	12	SE	Cloudy	
Nottingham	13	SE	Cloudy	
Sheffield	12	SE	Cloudy	
Southampton	13	SE	Cloudy	
Wolverhampton	12	SE	Cloudy	
Wrexham	11	SE	Cloudy	

Abroad

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Paris	12	SE	Cloudy	
Rome	15	SE	Cloudy	
Madrid	18	SE	Cloudy	
Amsterdam	10	SE	Cloudy	
Brussels	11	SE	Cloudy	
Frankfurt	12	SE	Cloudy	
Hamburg	11	SE	Cloudy	
Berlin	10	SE	Cloudy	
Moscow	5	SE	Cloudy	
Stockholm	8	SE	Cloudy	
Helsinki	9	SE	Cloudy	
Toronto	1	SE	Cloudy	
Ottawa	2	SE	Cloudy	
Montreal	3	SE	Cloudy	
Quebec	4	SE	Cloudy	